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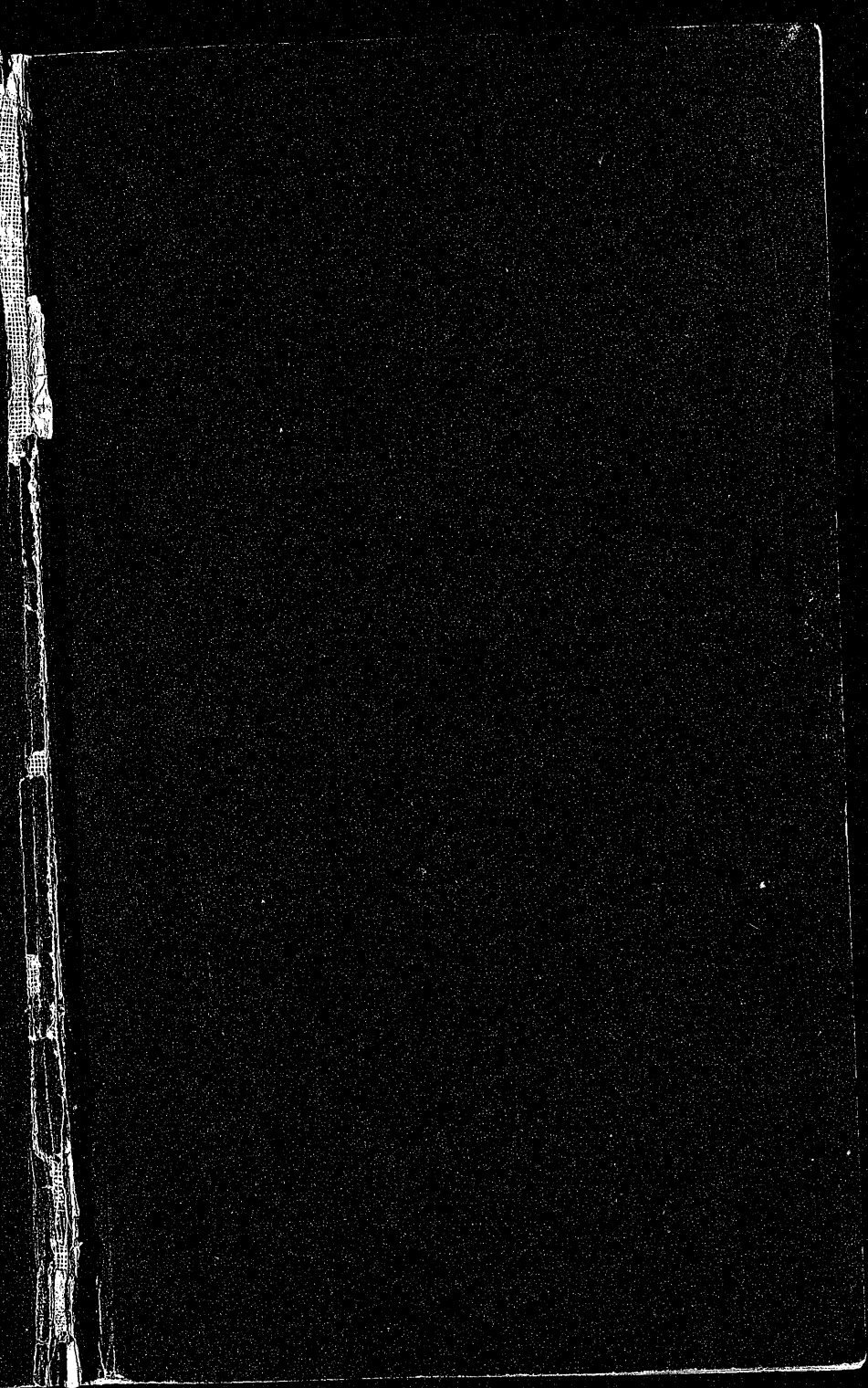
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THE COMPREHENSIVE CHURCH.

"O GOD, THE CREATOR AND PRESERVER OF ALL MANKIND, MORE ESPECIALLY WE PRAY FOR THY HOLY CHURCH UNIVERSAL; THAT IT MAY BE SO GUIDED AND GOVERNED BY THY GOOD SPIRIT, THAT ALL WHO PROFESS AND CALL THEMSELVES CHRISTIANS MAY BE LED INTO THE WAY OF TRUTH, AND HOLD THE FAITH IN UNITY OF SPIRIT, IN THE BOND OF PEACE, AND IN RIGHTEOUSNESS OF LIFE. AND THIS WE BEG FOR JESUS CHRIST'S SAKE. AMEN."

Book of Common Prayer.

Daily Morning and Evening Collect.

THE
COMPREHENSIVE CHURCH;

OR,

CHRISTIAN UNITY AND ECCLESIASTICAL UNION
IN THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY THE

RT. REV. THOMAS H. VAIL, D. D., LL. D.
h

"There is one Body." Ephesians 4 : 4.

"Sola igitur catholica ecclesia est, quæ verum cultum retinet. Ille est fons veritatis, hoc domicilium fidei, hoc templum Dei. . . . Neminem sibi oportet pertinaci concertatione blandiri; agitur enim de vita et salute. . . . Sed tamen, singuli quique coetus se potissimum Christianos, et suam esse catholicam ecclesiam putant."

Lactantius. Inst. Div., L. iv. ad fin.

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P R E F A C E.*

MUCH has been said and published, of late years, on the subject of Christian Union—not enough to accomplish it, but enough to show that the minds of Christians are open to the inconveniences and dangers of sectarian divisions, and that their hearts are longing for some closer and happier communion than is allowed by the present divided state of the Christian Church. The many proofs presented daily, that Christians desire to be united, are encouraging to our hopes; while, at the same time, there is discouragement in the fact that the public mind seems to have settled down despondingly under the impression that no feasible plan can be proposed for the accomplishment of its desire.

The writer thinks that a capital mistake has been committed in the course of inquiry which has been generally pursued on this subject. He thinks that, instead of endeavoring to strike out an entirely new system of ecclesiastical unity, the proper and only feasible course is to select, for the purpose of uniting within it,

* To the first edition, published in 1841.

some system already established and which realizes most nearly the idea of a Comprehensive Church, and, if it be not in every respect perfect, to improve it, if it will allow improvement, into perfection. It may be there is such a system among us—a system whose structure is capable of any modification, and in whose organization are instrumentalities by which it may be shaped into any form, which the majority of the Christians in our country may desire. We believe there is such a system among us.

The writer, although a member and minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, feels a sincere affection for all his Christian brethren of every name, who, being partakers of the “one baptism,” are fellow-members with him of “the Holy Catholic Church,” and who, by their faith and love, have entered into “the communion of saints;” and the prayer of his heart is: “Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.” Yet he believes that, in our day, there is a very manifest and sad departure from Scriptural unity, and that it is the duty of those who “love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity” to return, if possible, to a consistency with the Scriptural precepts. We all realize the dissensions of Christ’s Church, and suffer from them. If we can, let us remedy them.

After an examination of the ecclesiastical systems of various denominations, and a careful investigation of

the theory of his own Church, with a particular reference to the practicability of Christian and ecclesiastical unity, the writer ventures to suggest the remedy alluded to. He does so with a confidence in the sympathies of his Christian brethren; for they will approve his design. There ought to be more confidence between the members of the Lord's family, more of mutual and unreserved inquiry on the mode of effecting unity. The large deliberative bodies, which represent the intellectual and moral strength of the different denominations, ought to confer, and to correspond with each other on this subject, which respects certainly one of the most important present duties of the Church. The writer would be glad to see the highest Conventions of his own Church exhibiting first this example of Christian confidence, and even addressing memorials on the subject to the members and the representative assemblies of other denominations. For it is true that the Divine idea of the real liberality and largeness of the Church of Christ, as to its terms of communion, and of the allowable diversities of opinions and practices within its *one* fold, is very indistinctly realized by the disciples of the Lord to-day.

It has been the lot of the writer to mingle much with intelligent Christians of different and opposing names; and from his intercourse with them, as well as with the members of his own Church, he believes there

is a prevailing misconception of the principles of unity, and that, if the premises herein advanced shall be generally understood, there will be a great progress toward a United Church. The common conception is too contracted. If he is not very much mistaken, the principles herein exhibited are familiar to comparatively few, and will to most minds suggest a train of reflections altogether unusual.

It had been well if the writer could have backed his reasonings by the influence of some personal authority or reputation. But, if he lacks that advantage, his reasonings will have a fairer opportunity to test their force. He comes as a Christian man to communicate to his brethren something for their mutual benefit, something which, he hopes, they will cordially and frankly receive. He commends this outline of thought to the patient and matured examination of the Christian public, and he will be glad if some abler hand shall fill it up more elaborately. He can say, with good Bishop Burnet, in the preface to his "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," although he applies to himself with diffidence the language of so distinguished a man: "I had no other design in this work, but first to find out the truth myself, and then to help others to find it out. If I succeed to any degree in this design, I will bless God for it; and if I fail in it, I will bear it with the humility and patience that becomes me. But as soon as I see a

better work of this kind, I shall be among the first of those who shall recommend that, and disparage this."

A few words are due to his Episcopal brethren particularly. Ever since he has been in the discharge of his calling, both as a missionary and as a parochial minister, he has felt almost daily the need of some such book as this, both for the instruction of his own people and for information which others need to have. He has been sometimes greatly surprised at the extreme misapprehensions prevalent with regard to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, when the means of better knowledge have so long been spread before the public. His familiarity with these misapprehensions has blunted the sense of surprise, while it has nourished a sense of continual regret and sadness. He has hoped to find his want supplied, and has finally undertaken the task for himself, since the need is great, and it is hard to wait patiently for an uncertainty.

There is a class, and a numerous one—that of theological students, or candidates for orders—who might, as the writer's former observation and personal experience has demonstrated, be much benefited by some such work as this. It is required, indeed, by a general canon, that "the last examination" of every candidate, prior to his ordination as deacon, must be "on Church history, Ecclesiastical polity, the Book of Common Prayer, its history and contents, and the Constitution

and Canons of this Church and those of the Diocese to which the candidate belongs." Now, on Church history, Ecclesiastical polity, and the Book of Common Prayer, especially the two former, the student may be very well informed, and his examination satisfactory. But on the Constitution and Canons of the Church his information is ordinarily slight, and his examination (if attended to) unsatisfactory, for this good reason, that he cannot study them except at disadvantage, because they are nowhere so arranged that he can associate them with the system of principles which they illustrate. Hence it is true that most of our candidates for orders, even at their first ordinations, although they may be excellent scholars in the Scriptural, and what we may call the historical doctrines of their Church, do not have clear and accurate and defensible views of their Church *as it is—as a practical and working system in the present day and in our own country.* A treatise like this volume, and especially its sixth chapter, might be a useful manual to the class of students referred to, and a convenient aid to those who have the charge of their education in the department of ecclesiastical studies.

Besides, there are many persons who would like information as to the Protestant Episcopal Church, touching the several points and peculiarities of its whole system. There are many inquirers as to these topics; and such a manual as this may prove a valuable help to lay-

men or to clergymen in answering such inquirers, giving in one volume information which, without this, can be procured only from many volumes.

Excellent books have been written on different points in the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and illustrative of its peculiar doctrines and customs, with very great profit. But, after all, there is no work which, in a plain, didactic style, develops the entire system of the Protestant Episcopal Church *as it is*, which shows out the whole Church as an existing and operating system of to-day. There is no work which illustrates distinctly the comprehensiveness of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with regard to its adaptation to the purposes of Christian and Ecclesiastical Unity—the Divinely-intended purposes of the one great Catholic or Universal Church of Christ. These blanks the writer has endeavored to fill; or rather, he has endeavored to exemplify, by short precedents, how these blanks may be filled. It is his impression that a book, upon a plan similar to this, and better executed, might be useful in all our parishes, and might be very generally circulated with much advantage, not only to the Protestant Episcopal Church, but also to the great object of Christian and Ecclesiastical Unity, which all true disciples of our Lord have so much at heart—in other words, to the exhibition of the real and chief end for which God's Church is founded among men.

It is necessary to take this practical view of our subject, because, after all, it is the most important. In the history and institutions of the Church, whose track has marked the course of nearly two thousand years, there must be much to deeply interest the student; and such a one, in proportion as he enlarges his acquisitions, will learn more and more of the minute causes of those institutions and their connection with the history of man, and the gradual development of the philosophy of the human mind. But the man of every-day life has often not the time nor the taste for such investigations. Besides, all his habits are practical, and concerned with his common and pressing interests; and the question from him is: *What is the system? He cares not for its history nor for its remote causes. He wants to know only this—that the system is now practical, that it will work well for him, that it does now suit his individual and personal wishes and wants.* Bishop Brownell, in the course of an address delivered by him to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Connecticut held in June, 1840, has well expressed this prevailing sentiment, when he says (and the emphasis is his own): “We love the Church *as it is*”—we love it as a practical system, working in and for our own day, working by and for ourselves. It is this view, practical and the most important to us, which we would present to our readers.

The writer anticipates the probability that in some things he may not please all his brethren; he may not express precisely the sentiments of all. Some are for keeping their Church aloof and disunited from all others, and will have it that there are in it no points of natural contact with other denominations. Some, of an opposite habit of mind, are for assimilating their Church as far as possible with one or another particular denomination which commands their sympathies; while others still have selected some particular denomination against which it is their hobby to oppose their Church. Now all these are more or less sectarian in their spirit. Certainly, they have no just perceptions of the comprehensiveness of their Church. We commend to them all our subject.

Moreover, it is not in the plan of this book to say everything that is to be said about the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is not presenting ancient history, nor abstract generalizations, nor pleasant conceits. It is stating present facts, without going into the philosophical or the historical or the logical reasons which lie under them. It simply looks at an Ecclesiastical system which is in existence (no matter how or why) in this country to-day, and analyzes it in reference to its aptitude for the all-important purpose of Church comprehension.

Of one thing the writer is assured—he has asserted no facts which he does not prove; he has advanced no

principle which is not simple and well-nigh demonstrable.

Finally, he accommodates, with humility, to this place the closing words of the preface of the Book of Common Prayer, which he prefers to the reader as expressive of his own hopes : “ And now this work being brought to a conclusion, it is hoped the whole will be received and examined by every true member of our Church, and every sincere Christian, with a meek, candid, and charitable frame of mind ; without prejudice or prepossession ; seriously considering what Christianity is, and what the truths of the Gospel are ; and earnestly beseeching Almighty God to accompany with His blessing every endeavor for promulgating them to mankind in the clearest, plainest, most affecting and majestic manner, for the sake of Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour.”

“ALMIGHTY AND EVER-LIVING GOD, WE BESEECH THEE TO INSPIRE CONTINUALLY THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH WITH THE SPIRIT OF TRUTH, UNITY, AND CONCORD: AND GRANT THAT ALL THOSE, WHO DO CONFESS THY HOLY NAME, MAY AGREE IN THE TRUTH OF THY HOLY WORD, AND LIVE IN UNITY AND GODLY LOVE. GRANT THIS, O FATHER, FOR JESUS CHRIST’S SAKE, OUR ONLY MEDIATOR AND ADVOCATE. AMEN.”

Book of Common Prayer.

Prayer in the Order for the Holy Communion.

"WE SINNERS DO BESEECH THEE TO HEAR US, O LORD GOD;
AND THAT IT MAY PLEASE THEE TO RULE AND GOVERN THY HOLY
CHURCH UNIVERSAL IN THE RIGHT WAY; WE BESEECH THEE TO
HEAR US, GOOD LORD!"

Book of Common Prayer,

The Litany.

PREFACE TO THIS EDITION.

IN the year 1841, thirty-seven years ago, the first edition of this book was published by the late H. Huntington, Jr., at Hartford, Conn. The book was read, in the manuscript, by the then Bishop of Connecticut, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D. D., LL. D., ever to be revered, by whom it was approved and commended. The Rev. George Burgess, afterward the distinguished Bishop of Maine, then rector of Christ Church, Hartford, a very dear and lifelong friend of the author, who was compelled to be absent from that city, read the proofs for him, and kindly saw the book through the press. It had his hearty endorsement.

The phrase adopted as the title of this book was in those days seldom if ever heard; and the conception embodied in it was little understood or appreciated. The editor of the *New York Churchman*, the late Dr. Samuel Seabury, a personal friend, of one school in the Church, denounced it, as representing the Church to be an ecclesiastical omnibus, rashly inviting everybody to

a place in it; while, from an opposite side, the then newly-elected Bishop of Massachusetts, Dr. Eastburn, also a personal friend, belonging to another school in the Church, put his brand upon it with his characteristic honesty, as representing the Church to be altogether too democratic. The Church did not then apprehend the receptive capabilities of her divinely catholic constitution. It was not up to the idea presented in this book. The prevailing conception of the Church in those days was, if likened to some sort of vehicle, as the Church thunderer* of that day likened it, that it was a sort of private and proprietary carriage or ecclesiastical hack, in which a few select friends of elective affinities might ride together; or else a sort of ecclesiastical sulky, like those formerly much used in hilly New England, which could carry only one. The idea of The Comprehensive Church is now quite generally accepted, and the phrase is becoming decidedly familiar.

In the course of these years the book, still surviving in a few hands, has been quietly doing a good work, calling the attention of some thoughtful readers to the true character of the Lord's one Church; and there are at this moment several—a considerable number—of the older clergymen in our communion, who were attracted or aided to their present ecclesiastical relations by its perusal.

* The New York *Churchman*.

The author has very often, especially during the last fifteen years, while this subject of the extent or of the limits of Church comprehension has been forcing itself upon the consideration of Christian men, been solicited to republish the book; but the constant pressure of onerous duties in his large missionary diocese has occupied the time required for such an undertaking. Within the last year or two these requests have been so urgently repeated that he has consented to comply with them, and now offers it once more to the public as expressing the unchanged and still more matured convictions of a life already somewhat extended.

The author may be pardoned for saying that, if he was a pioneer in the development of this vast subject of Church comprehension, he has never gone back upon his early record, and can claim at least the award of self-consistency. If he was somewhat in advance of the majority of his brethren, and has paid some penalty for being so, he has "bided his time," by God's grace, and welcomes, with thanks to God, the new day of tolerance and charity.

The book is printed from the first edition. The references to the canons have been adapted to our more modern Digest up to the General Convention of 1877. The substance of the book remains as it was first published, with only those verbal and minor emendations—the removal of redundancies or the clearer

presentation of ideas—which the *limæ mora* has warranted, and which a review after so long a time has suggested.

The special design of the book is to be borne in mind by the reader. It is not to discuss Church history, nor is it to elaborate what are called Church principles. It deals with no question of the *de jure*. It touches only the *de facto*. It takes the Church, as Bishop Brownell expressed himself, "*as it is*," simply as it finds it to-day, without any hypotheses, assumptions, or explanations—simply as an actual existing system and institution. It does not inquire as to its annals or its theories. It finds it different, *as it is*, from all other existing systems, in its comprehensiveness; and the argument of the book is based upon this fact. There are other arguments for the Church as strong as this, perhaps stronger, based upon history or upon abstract principles, or upon Scriptural or patristic investigations. They are all weighty in their places and lines of thought; but they are not in this book, which follows its own single and independent line of inquiry. Some may appreciate this argument who may not appreciate those. Let us search for the truth wherever and however it may be learned.

Finally, when we have analyzed this present system of the Protestant Episcopal Church *as it is*, and find it so comprehensive in all its parts, and so admirably ar-

ranged as a basis for Christian unity and ecclesiastical union, we ask, Who made this system? Where did it come from? Churchmen did not invent it nor make it. Many of them do not grasp it. Some of them in spirit are very alien from it. They inherit it from their fathers, and these again from theirs, back to the beginning. If it be not man-made, may not this Comprehensive Church have come, for gathering back into one the scattered flock of Christ, from the Hand and Will of God? In other words, looking at this system among the other systems around it, and as compared with those of (what the preface of our Prayer-Book calls) "the different religious denominations of Christians in these States," is not its comprehensiveness, which is its distinguishing characteristic, a very strong evidence of its Divine Original?

But let the reader draw his own conclusions. Any judgment is worth nothing to him, except as it is sincerely, patiently, disinterestedly, and positively his own.

“O GOD, THE CREATOR AND PRESERVER OF ALL MANKIND, . . .
MORE ESPECIALLY WE PRAY FOR THY HOLY CHURCH UNIVERSAL;
THAT IT MAY BE SO GUIDED AND GOVERNED BY THY GOOD SPIRIT,
THAT ALL WHO PROFESS AND CALL THEMSELVES CHRISTIANS MAY
BE LED INTO THE WAY OF TRUTH, AND HOLD THE FAITH IN UNITY
OF SPIRIT, IN THE BOND OF PEACE, AND IN RIGHTEOUSNESS OF LIFE.
. . . AND THIS WE BEG FOR JESUS CHRIST’S SAKE. AMEN.”

Prayer for all conditions of men.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
No Christian Union without Ecclesiastical Unity—a Comprehensive Church apparently impracticable—desired by all—one to be proposed in this volume—principles of unity in the Apostolical and Primitive Church—Roman Catholic and Protestant non-Episcopal Churches all consolidated—not comprehensive—ought to return to primitive principles—a bad habit of the public mind—the true idea of a Church	35

CHAPTER II.

The Church described in the New Testament as one—proved by Ephesians 4:4	41
--	----

CHAPTER III.

Definition of Sectarism—what it is not—what it is—essentially hostile—not realized	44
--	----

CHAPTER IV.

No necessity for divisions in our day—apology for the Continental Reformers—reply to several alleged advantages of divisions and objections to unity—the Word of God decisive—importance of considering the subject—state of division a state of sin—indifference the cause of its continuance—Christians should be in earnest to do their duty	47
---	----

CHAPTER V.

Evils of Sectarism—it disobeys a divine command—involves the consequences charged upon unity—produces a false idea of the Church—extends and perpetuates error—wastes the energies of the Church—prevents the conversion of the world—is the most efficient obstacle to Christian Union	52
---	----

CHAPTER VI.

	PAGE
There must be a Comprehensive Church—its fundamental principles—determined by the nature and objects of the Church—universality and unity—liberty and law—compromise and conformity—contrast between the Comprehensive Church and sectarism, . . .	59

CHAPTER VII.

Notice of certain denominational peculiarities—a Comprehensive Church for our age and country practicable—no existing Christian denominations should be excluded from the Comprehensive Church, neither Protestant Episcopalians nor non-Episcopalians—a question for pious non-Episcopalians, . . .	63
--	----

CHAPTER VIII.

Is there now in the United States a Comprehensive Church, combining into one harmonious system the “distinctive peculiarities” of all the denominations?—Is it any Church of non-Episcopalians?—Is it the Protestant Episcopal Church?—a plan of unity proposed—the writer’s apology for his proposition—the existing system of the Protestant Episcopal Church proposed as a basis of Christian and ecclesiastical unity—may appear strange—a candid judgment solicited, . . .	69
---	----

CHAPTER IX.

EXAMINATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AS IT IS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church proposed as the Comprehensive Church—proposition explicit—to be sustained by facts—the reader invited to look at the outlines of the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church as a system for Christian and ecclesiastical unity—examination to be distributed through twenty-one sections, . . .	74
SECTION I.— <i>Definition of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.</i> It is not the Church of Rome—it is not the Church of England—it is a Christian and Protestant American Church—at unity with the ancient and universal Church of Christ, . . .	76
SEC. II.— <i>Members.</i> Clergy and laity—always connected in ecclesiastical legislation and divine worship—Bishops commonly distinguished from the other clergy by their title of office—all Christians may be members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, . . .	90
SEC. III.— <i>Territorial Divisions.</i> The Protestant Episcopal Church co-extensive with the United States—all one Church—its unity	

represented in the General Convention—**Dioceses** the subdivisions of the whole Church—represented in Diocesan Conventions—combination, formation, size, and Episcopal charge of Dioceses—independence of Dioceses—present number of Dioceses and Bishops—**Parishes** the subdivisions of Dioceses—independence and rights of parishes—parochial officers—the territorial divisions of the Protestant Episcopal Church convenient for unity, 92

SEC. IV.—*Laws*. All written—made by the whole Church—laws of the General Convention—laws of the Dioceses—the election of wardens and vestry, and the use of the clerical dress, common customs—liberty in everything not defined by law—clear laws advantageous for unity, 98

SEC. V.—*Government*. Democratical—representative. **PARISH MEETINGS**—the original sources of government—their various powers—how composed—elect wardens and vestry—powers and duties of these officers—an instituted rector is chairman—elect lay delegates to the Diocesan Conventions. **DIOCESAN CONVENTIONS**—their duties and powers—meet annually—composed of clergy and laity—mode of conducting business—the Bishop the chairman—elect standing committees—duties of these committees—elect clerical and lay deputies to the General Convention. **GENERAL CONVENTION**—its duties and powers to provide general legislation and promote unity—composed of bishops, clergy, and laity—meets triennially—is in two houses, each has a veto on the other, each equal—*House of Bishops*—how composed—senior Bishop presides—mode of conducting business—*House of Clerical and Lay Deputies*—how composed—mode of conducting business—the vote by a division of orders—by this the clergy and laity have a veto upon each other. **COMMENTS**—analogy between the ecclesiastical institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and the civil institutions of the United States—government of the Protestant Episcopal Church very comprehensive—primitive—combines the three elements, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Congregational—a just system—broad enough to unite all Christians, 101

SEC. VI.—*Ordination and Duties of Ministers*. Three orders or degrees of ministers—Deacons the lowest—Presbyters next—Bishops the highest—rules concerning ordination—candidates for orders—testimonials of Standing Committee—preparatory steps of a Deacon—of a Presbyter—of a Bishop—all promise conformity to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church—duties of ministers—explained in the ordinals—as commonly un-

	PAGE
derstood—scope and variety of clerical influence—the judgment of all denominations here approved,	121
SEC. VII.— <i>Rights of the Bishops and Clergy.</i> Each order has a separate right in legislation—a right to fulfil its duty without restraint—ordinary rights—those of the clergy well understood—those of the bishops misunderstood—proper to explain—their rights all defined by the laws of the Church—no arbitrary official power of bishops—they cannot be oppressive—for several reasons—from the organization of the Church—they are subjects of discipline—under public opinion—depend on the clergy and laity—are elected by the Diocesan Conventions—subject to their control—the bishops are good and trustworthy men—elected for this reason—we appeal to their character—are thankful for them—the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church a medium between extremes—invites to unity,	
	126
SEC. VIII.— <i>Admission to the Sacraments.</i> Principles of Church membership important—two sacraments—admission to baptism—requisites—belief in the Scriptures and earnest self-consecration to the service of Christ—no requisites beyond the <i>spiritual character</i> of a Christian—admission to the Lord's Supper—through confirmation, which is the resumption of the baptismal obligation—sacraments open to all true disciples of Christ—free as the Saviour's blood—the Church has no right to restrict them from any who love their Lord—the clergy bound to administer them—liable to punishment if arbitrary—no substitution of human traditions in place of the Divine commandments—the sacraments of the Protestant Episcopal Church open to all Christians in our land,	
	131
SEC. IX.— <i>Creeds.</i> Enumeration of the creeds of the Protestant Episcopal Church—in what respects the creeds are obligatory upon the members of the Church—the laity—the clergy—the Apostles' Creed only to be believed and confessed <i>ex animo</i> —the creeds are adopted by the majority of the whole Church in the General Convention—the benefit of the creeds—why the Church requires any creed—no other, more minute and explicit than the Apostles' Creed, ought to be required for admission to the sacraments—the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church in regard to her creeds favorable to the discovery and the security of Christian truth—the Protestant Episcopal Church fitted for the union of all Christians who love their Lord supremely, and each other affectionately and forbearingly,	
	140

SEC. X.—*Doctrine.* The doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church scriptural and practical—enumeration of some prominent doctrines—reference to standards—the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church in relation to doctrines connected with the philosophy of religion—the Thirty-nine Articles—especially the seventeenth article—controversies concerning them—formerly—now ceased—benefit of the controversy—history of the Articles—their sense in the English Church—to be literally and liberally interpreted—quotations from Bishop Burnet and Bishop White—both Calvinists and Arminians always in the English Church—subscriptions of the clergy—history of the Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—established in 1801—are articles of peace—both Calvinists and Arminians in the Protestant Episcopal Church—members of this Church free to be either, and to discuss their opinions—both clergy and laity—but the pulpit is protected from both—the clergy to preach only Scripture—these, if they please, as Scripture, but not as a system—neither Calvinism nor Arminianism, as such, may be advocated or be condemned in the pulpit—only the Word of God to be preached—proved—the Protestant Episcopal Church well arranged to unite all Christians of all opposing views on these subjects, 147

SEC. XI.—*Discipline.* The Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church not arbitrary—regulated by law—the *occasions* defined by the General Convention—the *modes* by the Diocesan Conventions—the *subjects*. THE MINISTRY—degrees of discipline—enumeration of offences liable to discipline—prosecutors—candidates for orders liable as laymen—mode of trial of ministers—each order tried by peers—sentence pronounced by the Bishop. THE LAITY—*occasions and mode* of discipline—right of appeal—first to the Bishop—then to a special Ecclesiastical Diocesan court. Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church rather merciful than austere—defended—open to improvement—present principles just—proper to an all-embracing Church, 156

SEC. XII.—*Public Worship.* In the Protestant Episcopal Church by precomposed formularies—shall not discuss their propriety—the substance of them generally approved and admired—reference to an answer to some objections—generally used by dissenters in England—not in this country—but preferred by many of the pious and intelligent non-Episcopal clergy, and by many of their laymen, in our country—the festivals and fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church observed in many denominations—the reading of the

Bible without note or comment in public worship becoming more common in other denominations—also the responsive reading of the Scriptures and responsive worship better understood—the Liturgies of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the control of the Church—may be changed by a majority (in the General Convention) to any extent, even to abrogation—subject of changes sometimes discussed—when necessary or generally desired will be accomplished—those who love uniformity or order of some sort in public worship may be united in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 162

SEC. XIII.—*Rights of the Laity.* Arrangement under a single view of previous observations—the Laity an *order* in the Protestant Episcopal Church—their rights in parishes—rights in Diocesan Conventions—rights in the standing committees—rights in the General Convention—rights of Church membership—rights in ecclesiastical trials of discipline—rights of full and perpetual self-protection—their peculiarity as a constituent order in the Church insisted upon—the Protestant Episcopal Church worthy of the approbation of all Christians, 169

SEC. XIV.—*Baptism.* The *meaning* of Baptism—explained in the Twenty-seventh Article—the Baptismal Service to be interpreted by this Article—doctrine compared with the standards of the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Congregational Churches—the *mode* of Baptism—dipping or affusion—adults and infants—requisites for Baptism—witnesses for adults—sponsors for children—duties of witnesses and sponsors—Baptism followed by confirmation—will be shown to meet the views of all Christians—Baptism the Sacrament of the Confession of Christ—this the view of the Protestant Episcopal Church—a Scriptural view—two conditions of salvation, Faith and Baptism—St. Mark—a spiritual condition and an apparently ceremonial one—confession of Christ in Baptism—St. Luke—St. Matthew—St. Paul in Romans—history of the Acts—confession of the Eunuch—St. Paul in 1 Corinthians—1 Peter—Baptismal Confession a part of Baptism—history of the Church—Infant Baptism reconcilable with the Baptismal Confession, 174

SEC. XV.—*Confirmation, the Sequel or Complement of Infant Baptism.* Confirmation follows Baptism—reasons for this rule—the rite of admission to the Lord's Supper—no new obligation assumed in it—the reassumption of the baptismal obligation—analogue, in part, to the "owning of the Christian Covenant" in other denom-

inations—some grounds on which Confirmation is defended—special consideration of the relation of Confirmation to Infant Baptism—Baptism implies voluntary confession of Christ after faith—Infant Baptism imperfect without some rite attached to it, as a sequel, for adult confession—Confirmation this rite—supported by legal analogies—this the view of the Protestant Episcopal Church—proved—importance of Confirmation—a part of a comprehensive system—the Protestant Episcopal Church differing from all other Protestant communions in this matter, and reconciling them—the foregoing principles applied to the system of Pedobaptist Churches—which are faulty—may be reformed by the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church—applied to the views of Baptists—Confirmation shown to be *de facto* adult baptism—may be by immersion—Baptists may consistently with their principles unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church—and even present their children to the Lord in the ordinance of Infant Baptism in the Protestant Episcopal Church—objection answered—our view in perfect accordance with the Congregational system of Baptists—Confirmation, being *de facto* adult baptism, is in harmony with a *de facto* ministry and *de facto* sacraments, such as Baptists acknowledge and maintain—the Protestant Episcopal Church well qualified to unite both Pedobaptist and Baptist communions, and thus to restore the unity of the Church of Christ, 185

SEO. XVI.—*The Supper of the Lord.* The meaning of the Lord's Supper in the Protestant Episcopal Church—proved from standards—*Qualifications* for the Lord's Supper—whatsoever may be included in a worthy discipleship of Christ—proved from standards—the views of the Protestant Episcopal Church commend themselves to all Christian people, 202

SEO. XVII.—*Literary, Educational, Benevolent, and Missionary Associations.* Literary institutions—enumeration of some—for males and females—two General Education Societies—Diocesan Education Societies—subject of Christian education under the consideration of the General Convention—General Sunday-School Union—Diocesan and Local Sunday-School Societies—General Theological Seminary—Diocesan Theological Seminaries—various Diocesan Bible and Tract and Common Prayer Book Societies—American Bible and Tract Societies—various Diocesan Benevolent Societies—various Diocesan Missionary Societies—City Mission Societies—the General Missionary Society—notice of its constitution—great evangelical principles asserted in it—its operations—money col-

	PAGE
lected and expended by it—its principles such as to win the assent of all Christians,	212
SEC. XVIII.— <i>Liberty</i> . Replies to several inquiries—liberty in the Protestant Episcopal Church—to join voluntary and benevolent societies—to form associations for religious improvement—to offer extemporaneous prayers—to engage in social meetings for religious purposes—to make special efforts for the good of souls—statement of a grand principle of liberty in the Protestant Episcopal Church—this Church therefore dear to all friends of religious liberty, . . .	219
SEC. XIX.— <i>Adaptiveness</i> . The Protestant Episcopal Church adaptive to all circumstances of society, and all the temperaments and habits of men—thus proved a true Church—accordant with the design of the Church—importance of adaptiveness—folly of establishing a Church on different principles—necessity of adaptiveness illustrated—the opposite of adaptiveness a fundamental error in sectarianism—lessons from the history of the past—the Church may not forbid anything, and may use everything, but sin—objections answered—no evils resulting from adaptiveness in the Protestant Episcopal Church—such evils cannot exist in it—illustrated—the writer's advice to his Christian brethren—a word to Episcopalians—the Protestant Episcopal Church founded on the most expansive principles,	222
SEC. XX.— <i>Religious Devotion and Action</i> . Two tests of a Church. <i>Religious Devotion</i> —Formularies of the Protestant Episcopal Church—high spirituality—order of services—holy men of the Church—distinction between the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church and other systems for the production of devotion. <i>Religious Action</i> —variety and arrangement of evangelical subjects—in connection with liberty—and with adaptiveness—the Protestant Episcopal Church the revival Church of the United States—working of the system—such a Church should be dear to all true Christians,	230
SEC. XXI.— <i>Comprehensive Traits</i> . If the Protestant Episcopal Church be the Comprehensive Church, it becomes the privilege if not the duty of all Christians to unite themselves with it—extent of this duty—a recapitulation of the various comprehensive traits elucidated in the preceding sections—the Protestant Episcopal Church proved to be the Comprehensive Church—the only Church founded successfully and completely upon the maxim of the primitive and Apostolical Church—there are few even of its own members who	

understand its comprehensiveness—this Church not originated by human wisdom or accident—it is a system provided by the gracious providence of the Lord, for the Christian and ecclesiastical unity of all His disciples,	243
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CHAPTER X.

Conclusion—mode in which our subject has been treated—the Protestant Episcopal Church comprehensive—none other like it—another aspect of this Church—enumeration of certain principles preliminary to the exhibition of it—the Protestant Episcopal Church a platform on which Christians may meet and perfect a plan of unity—this proved—the means of unity are provided if Christians will use them—the Protestant Episcopal Church capable of infinite modification—invites all Christians to unite in it and modify it as they please—objection answered—the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church further opened—a beautiful and grand scheme—sin of negligence on this subject—a call to unity—deprecation of false unity—advantages of true unity—call upon the laity—call upon the clergy—our plan submitted to the candid judgment and honest decision of the Christian public,	249
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APPENDIX,	259-292
---------------------	---------

"O ALMIGHTY GOD, WHO HAST BUILT THY CHURCH UPON THE FOUNDATION OF THE APOSTLES AND PROPHETS, JESUS CHRIST HIMSELF BEING THE HEAD CORNER-STONE; GRANT US SO TO BE JOINED TOGETHER IN UNITY OF SPIRIT BY THEIR DOCTRINE, THAT WE MAY BE MADE AN HOLY TEMPLE ACCEPTABLE UNTO THEE; THROUGH JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD. AMEN."

Collect for St. Simon and St. Jude's Day.

CHRISTIAN UNITY
AND
ECCLESIASTICAL UNION.

"I BELIEVE IN THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE COMMUNION
OF SAINTS."

Book of Common Prayer.

The Apostles' Creed.

THE COMPREHENSIVE CHURCH.

CHAPTER I.

No Christian union without ecclesiastical unity—a Comprehensive Church apparently impracticable—desired by all—one to be proposed in this volume—principles of unity in the apostolical and primitive Church—Roman Catholic and Protestant non-Episcopal Churches all consolidated, not comprehensive—ought to return to primitive principles—a bad habit of the public mind—the true idea of a Church.

THE little work here addressed to the Christian public proposes a plan of union to the various denominations of Christians in our country. The writer is convinced that Christian union can never be effected except upon some plan of ecclesiastical unity—some system of a *Church broad enough* to allow all sincere and humble-hearted disciples of our Lord to unite upon it—a *comprehensive system*, which shall combine naturally and harmoniously the chief peculiarities of the various denominations in our land.

At first sight it seems impossible that a model of a Church can be proposed which shall bring together into one the systems which now conflict—the very “distinctive peculiarities” which have hitherto sepa-

rated sects. If, however, a model like this referred to can be found, it will commend itself, of course, to the consideration and approval of all Christian people; for we are fain to believe that none are desirous to perpetuate the unhappy dissensions of the religious community, and all would be glad to further any plan which warrants a reasonable expectation of unity. Such a model will, in due time, be proposed in this volume.

The grand principles upon which the apostolical and primitive Church was organized seem to have been all embodied in that familiar but noble maxim: "In necessariis unitas; in non necessariis libertas; in omnibus caritas"—unity in essentials; liberty in non-essentials; love in everything. As far as we can learn from the history of the New Testament, and from the topics discussed in the writings of the earliest fathers, and from the few historical records of the first centuries, this maxim appears to have been very fully and beautifully illustrated.

But the desire of power so natural to man began directly to manifest itself, and the principles embodied in that maxim were soon departed from; and the long history of the Christian Church, from a very early period, has proved the folly and the danger of leaving the true principles of its organization. From that period to the present there has been a valuable lesson taught to them who will receive it. Would that the lesson may be profitably learned! It is, that there must be a unity in the Christian Church, and this must be *unity in essentials*; and that to attempt to go beyond this, and accomplish unity in non-essentials, is inevitably to destroy the purity and the glory of the

Church, and to introduce the most lamentable evils. The lesson has been exemplified most clearly, although differently, in the two great epochs of ecclesiastical history—that which preceded the Protestant Reformation, and that which has followed the Reformation; it has been exemplified first in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, and next in that of Protestant Christendom, as we will briefly elucidate.

It is evidently a Scriptural truth that the Church must be "one body," both in respect of its external unity and of its internal unity; and this truth has been acknowledged as a practical and necessary principle by Christians of every name and in every age, the present as well as the past. But the fault, in the case of Protestants and Roman Catholics alike, has been that their idea of unity has been erroneous and excessive; that they all have aimed at too much unity; that in their conceptions they have substituted consolidation for unity; and that, instead of striving to form simply a united Church, they have been continually striving to make a consolidated Church. Thus if the mind of Christendom had always adhered to its first principles, and had never forgotten that, in order to have "unity in essentials," there must always be allowed "liberty in non-essentials," the monstrous and long-continued scheme connected with the Papacy would never have been originated; or if it had been possibly originated, it could never have been consummated. The whole scheme of the Roman Catholic Church was a legitimate creation, a gradual result, of the false conception of unity. The Roman Catholic Church was not a united, but a consolidated Church.

So, too, if Protestants (at least in the second generation after the Reformation) had gone back to primitive principles, and had never persisted in their attempts, each to compel the others into an exact agreement with itself, upon points not indispensable to the great end of the Church—the preservation and extension of gospel truth, and the conforming of Christ's disciples to His image—there never would have been the divisions which have sullied the lustre of Protestantism. The countless and conflicting sects of an age in other respects free are the immediate products of the same false conception of unity. Each sect is not a united, but a consolidated Church.

Is it too late to return to first principles? Is there no wisdom in the history of the past which we may apply to the benefit of the present age? Ought not the effort at consolidating the Church to be immediately and forever abandoned, when the experience of ten centuries of Papal supremacy, and that of three centuries of Protestant dissension, have given their common and conclusive testimony that the effort is not only abortive but ruinous? Cannot the Church once more have true unity, and, in its future experience, be ever warned to its safety by the two-fold teachings of the past?

In the view of the writer there is a fundamental difficulty, which, it would seem, needs only to be exposed in order to be removed; and it is that the idea of a Comprehensive Church is, in our day, a new idea. We have been so much in the habit of looking at churches through the medium of sectarian prepossessions, that the idea seems complicate and difficult of apprehension. The habit of the whole community,

through the influences of sectarian education, is invariably to associate contractedness with the mention of a church; to suppose that there can be no such thing as an ecclesiastical organization except it be exclusive and arbitrary. This is a bad habit; and it is not one of the least evils of sectarianism that it has wrought such a mistake upon the public mind. We wish our readers to lift themselves above this habit, to form in their minds clearly the thought that there can be a Comprehensive Church.

What is a Church? It is an association of all the true disciples of Christ, acknowledging His gospel for their rule of faith and practice, of every variety of personal opinion and talent and temperament and condition. To our mind the very name of a Church suggests the most comprehensive idea. But the habit of the public thought is different, and we lament the fact. The object of a Church is the continuing and extending of the worship and service of God, according to the gospel; and when this, the only object of an ecclesiastical system, is effected, all other things should be left in the liberty of nature. A Church founded upon these principles is the only one, we confess, which commends itself to our sympathies; and we cannot acknowledge one which rests upon a narrower foundation as illustrating the true idea of a Christian Church. We believe there is truth as well as beauty in the pious philosophy (partially quoted on our title page) of the eloquent Lactantius, where he writes: "The only Catholic or universal Church is that which retains the true cultus. This is the fountain of truth, this is the home of faith, this is the temple of God. But, since

there are many associations of separatists, who all think that themselves are especially Christians, and each of whom thinks that his own is the Catholic Church, let it be known that only that is the true Church in which are confession and penitence, and which is able to cure the manifold sins and sufferings to which the imbecility of the flesh is subject."

One mark of a true Church must always be its comprehensiveness. This is the prominent idea in that old maxim familiar to controversialists that, one of the marks of a true Church is its *catholicity*; and for this characteristic, which qualifies it for the accomplishment of Christian unity, we love the ecclesiastical system to which the patient attention of the reader will be presently solicited.

CHAPTER II.

The Church described in the New Testament as one—proved by Ephesians 4 : 4.

It is proper to remind the reader, in the very beginning of our reasonings, that there is but one Church recognized in the Scriptures, and that in the apostolic age there was no such person known as a Christian who was not a member of this one Church ; the terms were then synonymous. When, at the very first, the doctrines of Christ were preached, and men became converts to his faith, we learn that “the Lord added to *the Church* daily such as should be saved” (Acts 2 : 47) ; and, at the close of his long and laborious life, St. Paul writes to the Christian believers : “We are *all* baptized into *one body*” (1 Cor. 12 : 13) ; and he tells us, in many passages of his epistles, that “*the Church is the body of Christ*” (Eph. 1 : 23 ; Col. 1 : 24 ; 1 Cor. 12 : 27). It is clear enough, from these and other similar passages, that St. Paul and the other writers of the New Testament did regard the Church as one external society in the midst of the world, testifying to the one Christ and Lord ; and that they never contemplated but one, except as it consisted of local congregations in the unity of one external fellowship.

To dwell upon only a single passage, which is de-

cisive, and is enough, as the Word of God, to compel our assent, we refer to that which is our motto: "*There is one body*" (Eph. 4:4). St. Paul was exhorting the Ephesian disciples to Christian unity: "I, therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you, that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." This exhortation he enforces by several powerful considerations: "There is one body, and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all." Here are no less than seven reasons, supposed to be familiar and admitted, for the enforcement of Christian unity. At the head of these stands our motto, "*There is one body.*"

There was, then, but one Church recognized by these Ephesian disciples, and in this fact was a constraining motive to unity. The phrase "*one body*" has reference to the external organization of the Church, its outward unity and discipline; for the word "*body*" is never employed in reference to any internal emotion or affection; and, besides, it is followed by the assertion, "there is one spirit," as a separate and independent idea. For still another reason, it cannot mean "one body" *in respect of affection*, because the fact of there being "one body" is adduced for the very purpose of recommending a unity of affection, and there would be no argument at all, if the apostle is supposed to say: "Be ye all united in affection, because ye are all united in affection." St. Paul was never so weak, so

inconsistent, as this. The phrase refers to the external unity of the Church, and thus the argument has great force: "There is one body, that is, one Church. Christ intends to have only one body, and his disciples must therefore keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, and not divide or rend the body by dissensions, and thus thwart the purpose of Him who is the one Head over all things to the Church, which is His body." Thus this passage is unanswerable evidence that in the inspiration of St. Paul there is not, and ought not to be, but one outward visible Church.

Reminding the reader that the Sacred Scriptures recognize but one Comprehensive Church, and that what the inspired apostles and founders of the Church maintained as great principles of duty have lost none of their force by the lapse of time or by the prevalence of discords (for "heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word," says the Lord, "shall not pass away"), we invite him still to accompany us in the further course of our reflections.

CHAPTER III.

Definition of Sectarism—what it is not—what it is—essentially hostile—
not realized.

THE Word of God declares that there is not, and ought not to be, but one Church. We propose to show that only one Church is necessary; and indeed, that more than this one, or rather that divisions of this one, prevent entirely the fulfillment of the objects of the Church. We propose then to show, what would otherwise have been appropriate in this place, the principles upon which the one outward and visible body of Christ—the one Comprehensive Church—must be organized.

In the mean time, we wish to illustrate in the present chapter that which is the opposite of the one Christian Church, to define what is meant by sectarism.

What is sectarism?

It is not diversity of religious opinions. This may co-exist with unity.

It is not diversity of religious customs. This may co-exist with unity.

It is not the association of “elective affinities”—i. e., the intimate communion of persons of similar habits and feelings and characters. This may co-exist with unity.

It is simply a departure from the unity of Christ's

one Church; a forming of a new fellowship of believers, separate from the united fellowship of the previously existing body of believers; the establishment of a new model of a Church.

No body of men can be called sectaries in any reprehensible sense, until they have proceeded beyond protestation, and even beyond non-communion, to the overt act of constructing a new Church. In this is the essence of sectarianism—the rending or dividing of the “one body” of Christ, by the formation of another and (not only separate, but in its nature necessarily) opposing ecclesiastical organization.

Sectarianism originates in a most gross and grievous misapplication and abuse of the Scriptural principle, and the natural desire of unity. It looks for absolute unity, in disregard of the causes which limit the operation of the social principle. It tends to continual separation, in order to secure the most exact assimilation. It looks for agreement in all things; and when carried out in theory, as it is carried out in fact, it would make each man the single representative of his own sect, whose unity would be a unit.

Contrariety or opposition, hostility, destructiveness toward others, are included in the very nature of sectarianism, as may be easily proved. For there is but “one body.” The sect is designed to be the model of this one body. The sect is the perfect model; for if any other had been perfect, there had been no occasion for it. All other churches are defective, unfit to accomplish the legitimate objects of the Church of Christ; so much so, that all the inconveniences and dangers of a universal change are to be encountered in order to supply the de-

ficiency. All others, being so defective, should be abandoned for the perfect model—should be destroyed ; and the new sect is presented as the one true Church for all.

It may be denied that hostility, as we have represented it, is implied in the very nature of the sect. It may be said that sects are not opposed to each other, but exist harmoniously, one being adapted to one class of human opinion and character, and others to other classes. But all this adaptation of circumstances to the varieties of human opinion and personal character may be found in unity ; so that for it sects are not necessary. And why must there be a new ministry, and new sacraments, and a new Church, and new terms of admission into it, and of communion with it ? And why may not a man join one without being obliged to abandon the others ? And why may he not be a member, in regular standing, of two or more sects at the same time, as he is of all separate local societies or churches of his own sect ? Because sects have no reciprocal sympathies with each other, although Christians have. Because, although Christians desire to love each other, the sects, which hold them captive, are hostile.

This, as we have described it, is sectarianism, and these its consequences. Yet we do really believe that the great majority of the Christian people of our land have never troubled themselves to analyze the matter, and have not realized the consequences implied in their sectarian divisions.

CHAPTER IV.

No necessity of divisions in our day—apology for the Continental Reformers—reply to several alleged advantages of divisions and objections to unity—the Word of God decisive—importance of considering the subject—a state of division a state of sin—indifference the cause of its continuance—Christians should be in earnest to do their duty.

THERE is no necessity, either of duty or of circumstances, in our age and in our country, for sectarian divisions. There is no reason why there should be more than one Comprehensive Church, at this time, in the United States.

We do not intend, in these pages, to dispute the point whether there ever has been a necessity for divisions in times past; although we are willing to state our opinion that, if the full scope of the duties of Christian forbearance and of faith in the providence and promises of God be considered, divisions can in no case be excused. But God forbid that we should blame the Continental Reformers! They were Christian heroes and had glorious hearts. They were men who felt that they had a great work to do; and they were willing, for its accomplishment, to “jeopard their lives unto the death.” No wonder if, in their agonizing impatience for the triumph of truth and liberty, they did sometimes err. They were men who, like “the three mighty” of David, were willing to dare thick hosts alone, for the Cap-

tain of their salvation ; and if, in a single case, like those valiant ones, these purchased a blessing too dearly, we must remember for their justification that these also had heard the voice of their Captain, saying sorrowfully : “ O that one would give me drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem ! ”

But, granting for the occasion that in the Reformation there was a necessity, in the instances referred to, for a departure from the unity of the Church (and only on this plea of an absolute and unavoidable necessity did the Continental Reformers excuse their proceedings), we assert that, in our age and country, there is no sufficient cause nor apology for perpetuating the divisions which are rending the body of Christ. The Word of God commands unity, and there can be no possible good to counterbalance the evil of disobedience.

Not to enlarge, however, upon this supreme authority (one, be it remembered, of tremendous significance, and decisive upon the topic), it will be in order to allude to the position, that various good effects are incidentally accomplished by the diversities of sects. We can conceive of none which shall warrant the violation of the divine command.

Besides, there is abundant reason to believe that these incidental advantages of schism, which are so much boasted of, may after all be accomplished to a much greater extent in a state of unity.

Thus, for an illustration, the preservation of the integrity of the Scriptures, which, some think, is aided by the opposition and watchful jealousy of sects, might be equally secured by unity ; for in a state of sectarian controversy there are multiplied temptations to pervert and

corrupt the Scriptures. The zealous sectarian, who should discover some ancient and rare manuscript, might destroy it or change it to suit his purpose—a circumstance which would not be so likely to happen in a state of unity. Indeed, Biblical scholars, who are familiar with the collation of the various readings of the New Testament manuscripts, know that the chief difficulties in settling the sacred text have been occasioned as often by the corruptions of sectaries as by the emendations of critics or the negligence of scribes.

Thus, to take another illustration, the zeal which is said to be the product of divisions is often perverted into extravagance and superstition, and still oftener overmatched by the coldness and skepticism which are another product of the same divisions; while the history of the first three centuries shows that the most active and heroic zeal is perfectly compatible with the unity of the Church.

Thus, too, the tyranny, which is said to be the effect of unity, is much more the effect of divisions. Over our whole country are the mournful proofs. The tendency of sects is to imprison men within the most straitened limits of the most straitened party; while the unity of a universal Church requires that it be based on certain grand and comprehensive principles, which shall include all varieties and classes of men, and, of course, allow necessarily great liberty of conscience and action.

We have not time to consider all the objections which have been made to ecclesiastical unity.* We

* We wish to remind the reader, as we pass along, that wherever we have spoken of a united Church, or of ecclesiastical unity, we use the

have touched upon the chief of them. We would, however, shut up all objections to it, and comprise all arguments for it within the broad statement of the Word of God, "There is one body."

If union be possible, nothing should be allowed to restrain us from its accomplishment; for one thing is certain—that every Christian, while he is out of the unity of Christ's Church (wheresoever that unity be), is, it may be ignorantly, in a state of sin; he is violating a first principle and a first precept of the New Testament. It becomes, then, an interesting question—nay, it is a question of the most serious moral responsibility: How shall the unity of Christ's Church be restored? We ought not to rest until the question is satisfactorily answered. Alas! there is an amazing indifference upon the public mind as to this duty of unity—a *duty as explicitly enjoined as that of personal holiness—a duty, indeed, whose fulfillment is one test of holiness, one mark of a true Christian character.*

The chief cause of this indifference is in the fact that the subject is not enough discussed. The very guides—the watchmen and examples of Christ's flock—have been themselves indifferent; they have had so much to do in discussing other questions—perhaps abstruse, and only in the philosophy of religion—that the great practical duty of uniting and "gathering into one fold Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and His children who are in the midst of this naughty world," has been overlooked.

terms in contradistinction from a consolidated Church; we refer to a Church organized upon the primitive principles alluded to in our First Chapter. The principles upon which the Comprehensive Church must be organized will be stated more directly in our Sixth Chapter.

Our desire is to call up this question for discussion—not a little narrow question of sectarianism, but the great question of Scriptural unity. It is time to propose a plan of ecclesiastical unity; it is time to discuss the plan directly and fully. We have been discussing for years all around this great question: "What shall be the plan?" as if we were afraid of it. We have been lamenting over our discords. Now, let us go to work in earnest at the great final and decisive question. The world will then give us credit for sincerity. And if we are really in earnest, we shall soon have a scheme that will suit us all.

CHAPTER V.

Evils of sectarism—it disobeys a Divine command—involves the consequences charged upon unity—produces a false idea of the Church—extends and perpetuates error—wastes the energies of the Church—prevents the conversion of the world—is the most efficient obstacle to Christian union.

THE proposition that there can never be Christian union, except upon the basis of ecclesiastical unity, may be best illustrated by a brief statement of some of the evils of sectarism.

The evils of sectarism (it being what we have defined in our Third Chapter) are manifold and appalling. We will notice some of the most manifest and indisputable.

It is disobedience (as was shown in our Second Chapter) to the command of God.

It involves (as was seen in our Fourth Chapter, the last) the very consequences which have been charged upon a state of unity: corruption, and spiritual coldness, as well as extravagant notions and habits, and skepticism as well as superstition and tyranny. We need not repeat nor extend our observations upon these points.

It produces upon the public mind (as was hinted at in our First Chapter) a mistaken and most injurious conception of the nature and design of the Christian Church.

These evils are each of vast magnitude, and might be illustrated even in volumes. But others are to be mentioned.

It extends and perpetuates error ; and this naturally and fatally. Differences of opinion, on a thousand matters of philosophy or custom, which in themselves are of no consequence whatsoever, are yet, in the minds of narrow, or ignorant, or domineering men, made the occasions of new sects. Each sect is put forward as a new model for the Church of Christ, of course to be perpetual and universal. The very fact of separation, which shuts in the adherents of a doctrine to their own system, and excludes all the natural and tentative influences of extraneous circumstances upon them, gives an artificial and compulsory durability to the system. So that, even if it be a glaring and dangerous delusion, which, under natural and tentative influences, would have died out in a night, the peculiar point of distinction on which the sect is founded is thenceforth perpetuated, to the injury of the truth and the damage of souls. The history of sects demonstrates our assertion. There are the sad and soul-sickening proofs before the eyes of us all.

It wastes the energies of the Church. These might otherwise be concentrated upon the noble support of religious institutions at home, and the spread of the gospel abroad. Now they are squandered in the maintenance of domestic strifes. If all the Christians of our land were in a united Church, and all the ministers of the various denominations were its ministers, we should then have ministers enough already for all the portions of our land, of which many are now so desti-

tute, and we should have scores, perhaps hundreds, left for the heathen. If all the money which is paid by the various denominations in the support of their domestic clergy and peculiar institutions were collected into one sum, there would be enough for the liberal support of all those ministers of that united Church, and thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of dollars left for the heathen. If all the time and talent and personal effort which are expended by the members of the various denominations for objects solely sectarian were applied directly to the improvement of society, and the moral renovation of the careless and sinful, there would be glorious results—how glorious, God only can reveal.

It not only delays, it irremediably prevents the conversion of the world. The prayer of our Redeemer to the Father for his members was, “that they all may be one, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.” And when Christianity is presented to the unbeliever, whether he be a speculative or only a practical unbeliever, and even if he have been educated in a Christian land, as a scheme of divisions and controversies, he is confounded, or excuses himself by the ready reply: “God is not the author of confusion, but of unity.” The heathen, too, believe that in religion, as in all the works of God, there must be a manifest uniformity, and their systems, although filled with corruptions, yet have breadth and singleness; and when Christianity is presented to them under the direction of conflicting sects, can it appear as anything better than a scheme of disputatious philosophy, or perhaps a weak superstition more miserable than their own?

It is the most efficient obstacle to Christian union,

that is, the union of Christian hearts, affections, sympathies, and efforts. Herein is the deepest, the most insidious, the most far-reaching evil. Hereby it "wounds the Lord Christ in the house of his friends."

It is impossible that there ever can be such a thing as a spiritual unity, a confidential sympathy, a free and undoubting and nought-withholding trust, a pure and perfect love, and a healthy and vigorous coöperation, among those who are all contending that their own peculiar points of difference are sufficiently important for the establishment of a new and separate Church, and that the views of others are so defective as to render their ecclesiastical organizations unworthy of being considered proper churches; for all this is implied (as was shown in our third chapter) in the separate existence and organization of every peculiar sect. Every sect, in the very fact of its existence, unchurches every other sect as well as the unity from which it separated; for each sect assumes to be the model of the one Church, and the very idea of the Church is universality. It is evident, therefore, from what we know of the philosophy of the mind, the laws which regulate the affections of men, and which define absolutely the mode in which those affections shall be developed, and which point with unerring precision to the causes which check the free exercise of human sympathies—it is evident, in other words, from what we know of the moral nature of man, that Christians can never be united in heart and effort while they hold their ecclesiastical connection with separate sects, each, certainly in the estimation of its partisans, the only proper model of the universal Church.

And, we ask, does not experience everywhere in our land confirm the teachings of philosophy? Christians are not united; they are very far from unity. Why? There is no reason under heaven but sect. There is no reason why the Christians in my township and neighborhood, and in your township and neighborhood, my Christian brother, are not now united, except sect. We are all prepared for union, and longing for it, and we are only waiting for the demolition of these artificial and cruel barriers of merely human, not to say diabolical, erection. How long shall we sit down in sadness by the strange waters of our captivity, and hang the harps of Zion upon its willows, and sigh for "the peace of Jerusalem"—that city which is "at unity in itself"? O that scattered Israel would return in bands once more to the quiet home of their fathers, bringing with them the riches of wisdom which have been gathered in their wanderings, and rebuild and beautify the one temple; and realize again the fulfillment of prophecy: "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts!"

Philosophers are looking for a millennium of knowledge and social happiness, and Christians connect with it, in their anticipations, a millennium of holiness. But one thing is sure: that there never can be a millennium of holiness, a glorious spiritual reign of the Lord Jesus, while sectarianism continues. Christians of pure hearts, who strive to live at unity, if such there be, are already prepared for that millennium; and all who bear the name of Christ might now be enjoying its blessedness, if it

were not for their divisions. While they continue divided, they cannot have perfect confidence in each other, which is necessary to perfect love. If the most pious out of all the denominations should be thrown together, however much they might respect the religious principles of each other, and desire to be unreservedly affectionate toward each other, still there would be the thought in each mind that the denominational interests of his brethren are entirely opposed to his own; that his brethren regard him as in a great error; that he himself regards them as in an equally great error; that each is practically intolerant, demanding the entire submission of the others to his own terms; that as sectarians (or members of different churches, each the model of the one Church, and therefore unchurching the others), they cannot have fellowship with each other, or even consistently say so much as "God speed" to each other; and this thought of their separation, the distance between them, the contrariety of their ecclesiastical systems, to which each is conscientiously attached, and whose extension he is seeking and loving and praying for—this thought, I say, would come and pass smooth and cold, like a flake of ice, between their hearts, and prevent their assimilation into one brotherhood. While their religious interests are in such important respects hostile, Christians cannot be all, in the highest sense, brethren. So that, if the gospel banner were hung out upon every sky, and every man and woman and child on the face of the earth acknowledged the truth of the Bible and the claims of Christ, just as the very best of Christians now do, and all were communicants, trained and professing, yet in a diversity of sects,

as Christians now are, after all there would be no millennium forever; for there could be no Christian union, and without that there can be no glorious reign of our Redeemer.

We can conceive of a class of readers in our large cities, who will not appreciate the *full* force of these last remarks. We grant that, in our large and growing cities the most repulsive features of sectarianism are not fully developed. There great masses of population are collected. As fast as churches are built and congregations formed, men are found to fill and to sustain them. Denominational interests do not conflict, and rivalry is not selfish and deceitful and mean and wicked. But when all the varieties of the vast metropolis are transferred to a country district, which is barely able to support one church, the state of things is changed. Our distinction is manifest; we need not dilate upon it. Our own observation and experience have discovered more of actual evil than we should presume to declare, if we were only theorizing. Now the world is made up of the country. Large cities are but small spots scattered occasionally upon its surface. And we want a Christian union which is practicable for the whole world.

We have dwelt longer upon the concluding proposition in the present chapter, because it is more immediately connected with the direct course of our reasonings. We wish to present distinctly to the mind of the reader what is so manifest to our own, the principle that Christian union can never be effected except upon the basis of ecclesiastical unity.

CHAPTER VI.

There must be a Comprehensive Church—its fundamental principles—determined by the nature and objects of the Church—universality and unity—liberty and law—compromise and conformity—contrast between the Comprehensive Church and sectarianism.

THERE must, we have concluded, be one Comprehensive Church, in which all Christian people may be united, and Christian union be realized. On what fundamental principles shall it be organized?

These principles must be determined by the nature and objects of a Church. The Church is the body of Christ, to be filled with His dispositions, and to be guided and governed by His Spirit. It is the representative of Christ on earth. It is to receive and deal with men precisely as the Lord Jesus Himself would do, if He were on earth. It must welcome to its bosom all who are willing to be taught of Jesus and to bear His cross, all who have come to Him and acknowledge Him as the Master. It is to demean itself toward men with all the gentleness and forbearance, with all the persuasiveness and love, which distinguished its Head while He was upon the earth. It must forgive the penitent, and discriminate sincerity, and put up with human ignorance and infirmity, just as He did. It must never repel any whom Christ would not have repelled. It

must even tolerate prejudices and error, if they be harmless, or not essentially in the way of human holiness and salvation.* Such a Church need not be divided; for its work is simple, and its rule of duty is broad—its work is the propagation of the truth of Christ, and its rule of duty is the example of Christ.

There are two characteristics, to be somewhat more minute, which must always appertain to the body which illustrates the true idea of the Church. The one is universality; that is, the Church must be so constituted that it may take in, on equal terms, and the easiest terms possible in the case, all true disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. The other principle is unity; because, being free to all disciples of Christ, it excludes none, and leaves no necessity nor provocation for division. This principle, too, is necessary, because the Master has enjoined it upon his disciples, who constitute His Church, and because only by it can the new and great Christian commandment be enforced: "Love one another."†

* As illustrations of this duty of the Church even to bear with error if it be not essentially injurious to holiness and salvation—the great ends of the Church—we refer to the decree of the college or council of apostles, elders, and brethren, recorded in the fifteenth chapter of the Acts; also to the vow of St. Paul, and the circumcision of Timothy. Also we quote the principle (1 Corinthians 8: 9, *passim*): "Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours becomes a stumbling-block to them that are weak. . . . When ye wound the weak conscience of the brethren, ye sin against Christ."

† As the Church is composed of *men*, whose relative circumstances in different civil communities must affect their external ecclesiastical relations, there are natural and physical limits to the application of these principles—the limits of national or civil boundaries. Yet even an actual universality and unity for the whole world might be attained *were it possible to realize* the beautiful conception of the ancient Church—a

It appears, moreover, from the fact that the Church is a *society of men* for a particular purpose, that it must have law; while, from the fact of its embracing such extensive varieties of mental and personal character in its members, it must also allow great liberty of opinion and action. The *least law* needed to secure its objects, and the *greatest liberty* in all things which do not interfere with those objects, are also cardinal principles to be applied in the formation of a Church which shall correspond to its true idea.

In attempting to settle the system of such a Church, we see, at the outset, that there must be *compromise* in a thousand comparatively unimportant particulars; we mean, particulars for which individual Christians may have preference, but which are not really and indispensably important to the grand objects of the Church; while, as immediately correspondent with this, there must be *conformity* by all upon those points which are generally held important to the character and constitution of the Church. The basis upon which the settlement of the system shall proceed must be—*compromise in matters acknowledged by all to be relatively non-essentials, conformity in matters received by each to be essential*. Thus both liberty and law can be secured, and universality and unity together be effected.

We have not time for detail in showing the working of these principles toward promoting the perfection of the Church. We state the principles, that our reader may test their propriety in his thoughts.

We cannot dismiss this topic, however, without oc-

continual succession of General Councils, which should accurately represent the sense of the majority of all the clergy and laity of the Christian world.

cupying one moment in contrasting this, as we believe it to be, the true idea of the Church of Christ with the true idea of sectarism. The reader is requested to keep in mind the definition of sectarism in our third chapter.

The Church is founded upon unity *and* universality.

Sectarism is founded upon unity *without* universality.

The Church is founded upon law *and* liberty.

Sectarism is founded upon law *without* liberty.

The Church is founded upon conformity *and* compromise.

Sectarism is founded upon conformity *without* compromise.

The Church, in its practical operation, produces *forbearance*.

Sectarism, in its practical operation, produces *intolerance*.

The Church requires practically, from all its members (and Christ's disciples must have "a cross daily"), *some self-denial*.

Sectarism allows practically to all its members the utmost *self-indulgence*.

As we aim at brevity, our readers are requested to try for themselves these points of contrast, and see if they are not correctly stated. We wish them also to recollect that we are discussing principles, and desire to do so candidly and thoroughly; and withal, we would not be supposed to intend disrespect toward any existing denominations in our land.

CHAPTER VII.

Notice of certain denominational peculiarities—a Comprehensive Church for our age and country practicable—no existing Christian denomination should be excluded from the Comprehensive Church, neither Protestant Episcopalians nor non-Episcopalians—a question for pious non-Episcopalians.

WE have noticed the principles upon which the Comprehensive Church must be organized. And we inquire: Is the construction of such a Church in the nineteenth century, and in the United States, impracticable? Is there any natural impossibility or hindrance to prevent the formation of such a Church which may unite the various and now opposing denominations of Christians in our country? We think not. Such a Church may be constructed upon the principles which have been just laid down, even if none such does now, as we believe such does, exist.

To illustrate our view: One denomination holds that the apostolical and regular ministry of the Church is in three orders—Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons. Others are of the opinion that any particular arrangement of the ministry is unimportant, so long as the essential idea of a ministry—or, as with some, of a ministry of Presbyters—is preserved. The same denomination holds that on certain occasions the public use of a precom-

posed Liturgy is necessary to stability, and edification, and harmony of the Church. Others have never been habituated to the use of a Liturgy on any occasions; and some lay great stress upon the advantages of extemporaneous prayers, and of various social meetings for religious improvement. A second denomination thinks that the government of the Church should be mainly in the hands of the clergy; a third, that it should be mainly in the hands of the laity. A fourth contends that only adults should be baptized, and then by immersion; while others think that infants also may be baptized, and that sprinkling or affusion of water is equally justifiable with immersion or with dipping. Some contend that no creeds should be required of men to admit them to the benefit of the Christian Sacraments. Others suppose that creeds are important in the arrangements of a well-ordered Church. Not to extend the illustration, it will be perceived that there are a great many points upon which the various denominations are agreed, and that the distinctive idea in each sect is a prominence of some *one* particular point of ecclesiastical belief or discipline.

Furthermore, the *one distinctive point* in each of these various denominations is generally a *truth*. Each has gone off upon a single idea, and this a true one, but made disproportionally prominent among the many ideas to be embraced in a body designed to represent the one universal Church. St. Augustine has uttered the aphorism: "*Nulla falsa religio sine veritate*—there is no false religion without a truth in it." And it is this truth which sustains the system that holds it as well as the errors associated with it in the system. Much

more does the aphorism apply to the several Christian denominations which hold the main articles of the Christian faith as contained in the Apostles' Creed. Each accepts and testifies to some one truth of belief or of order, which it emphasizes, and in reference to which it has been established. Thus Presbyterianism is based upon the idea of the power of presbyters in the government of the Church. Congregationalism or Independency is constituted upon the power of the laity in the same. Methodism affirms the liberty of the worshipper in the assemblies of believers. Quakerism gives its testimony to the essential necessity of the spiritual and subjective element in genuine religion. Romanism asserts a compact discipline, and the natural need of an objective cultus. Unitarianism is an organized protest against the unjust minutiae and over-particularity of creeds. The United Presbyterians stand for a purely Scriptural worship. The Baptists maintain that a personal and conscious confession of Christ is vitally involved in the Christian baptism. Pedobaptists contend that infants and little children are proper subjects of Christian baptism. *Now each one of these several ideas expresses a great truth.* They seem to a careless observer to be inconsistent with each other, and positively irreconcilable. But *they do really harmonize.* They ought, all of them and every one of them, to be exhibited and combined in the one Church. Why may not all these denominations slide into one Comprehensive Church, that shall recognize and reconcile them all—in which each man, while he is indulged with his own favorite idea, shall allow to his brother a similar indulgence—in which no man shall sacrifice anything

deemed by him essential, but all shall have what all hold to be essential? We think that we can be so united.

Reminding the reader of the conclusion to which we have arrived—that it is possible to unite all the existing Christian denominations of our country into one Church—we wish to lead his mind to the same conclusion by yet another short path, by suggesting the question: Shall any of the existing Christian denominations of our country be excluded from the Comprehensive Church?

Shall any one of the denominations of non-Episcopalians be excluded?

Of course, they will, in answering each for themselves, say they ought not any of them to be excluded. And we, as a Protestant Episcopalian, say they have answered rightly; they ought not to be excluded—for every disciple of Christ (according to the theory of the Protestant Episcopal Church) should be welcome to all the privileges of His Church.

Shall the Protestant Episcopal Church be excluded?

We suppose that Protestant Episcopalians are to be included in any plan of Christian unity; for they are Christians; and, if so, their peculiar traits must be found in the united Church. They are willing to compromise, if need be, in a thousand matters comparatively unimportant. But they wish to be considered, and expect to be indulged in what they hold to be essential to the constitution of a regular Christian Church. And they ought, upon the fair principles of union, to be so considered and indulged, certainly when others believe their ministry to be essentially sound, or at least look upon their peculiarities as among the matters of indifference.

This inference, that in the united Church there must be a recognition of their main peculiarities, is unavoidable, if they are to be included in the plan of union. And shall they be excluded? Shall a body of Protestant Christians, so extensive, and having in it so much of intelligence, and learning, and piety, as is acknowledged in their case, be excluded from the plan of unity, be unchurched by their brethren, not more intelligent nor more learned nor more pious, simply because they are conscientiously persuaded that a ministry of three orders is apostolical and Scriptural, and that the use of a Liturgy on certain public occasions is primitive and reasonable, while all the time, too, their brethren look upon these matters of their conscience as non-essentials? Surely, they must be included in the plan of unity.

The reader will recollect that it was stated in our sixth chapter, and illustrated in a note by several Scriptural examples, to be the duty of the Church of Christ even to tolerate prejudices and error, if they be harmless, or not essentially in the way of human holiness and salvation. To apply this principle, as supported by the examples there adduced, to the unity of the Church, we argue that if any are very strenuous, conscientiously persuaded, on some point not deemed essential by others, then it is the duty of the free to bear with the weakness or error of their brethren, and indulge them. Thus, if Protestant Episcopalians are conscientiously persuaded of the necessity of three orders to a regular ministry (and in fact, this is the only point to be pressed, the use of a Liturgy not being held, even by Episcopalians, to be *essential* in the theory of an Episcopal Church), and if others recognize in their orders the essential idea of a

ministry, but hold its three-fold character unimportant, would not the Scriptural principle and precedents here referred to warrant and indispensably require the retention of the three orders in the united Church? *Would not the Church thus be adapted to more minds, we further urge, without losing anything essential to its objects?* These questions are worth the consideration of all Christians. They admit but one answer.

There is another question for pious non-Episcopalians. Since Protestant Episcopalians have never set up a new Church, but have always continued in the unity of the old historic body, modifying and adapting it to the wants of society, and since they are willing to be at one with all Christian people, if there be no effort to form a united Church, in which their conscientious peculiarities shall be considered and incorporated, who will be responsible for the sin of continuing the divisions of the body of Christ?

We conclude that all the existing Christian denominations of our country may be and ought to be united into one Comprehensive Church.

CHAPTER VIII.

Is there now in the United States a Comprehensive Church, combining into one harmonious system the "distinctive peculiarities" of all the denominations?—Is it any Church of non-Episcopalians?—Is it the Protestant Episcopal Church?—A plan of unity proposed—the writer's apology for his proposition—the existing system of the Protestant Episcopal Church proposed as a basis of Christian and ecclesiastical unity—may appear strange—a candid judgment solicited.

GRANTING, now, for the purpose of our argument, that all the denominational churches in our country stand upon exactly the same level, as regards the vexed question of divine right, and touching simply the question of their expediency, or rather of their practicability for the particular object of uniting the divided Church, we ask: Is there any Church now existing among us, which shall supply to our hands the instrumentalities we need; any capable of receiving us all liberally, and without subjecting any of us to unnecessary humiliation, and capable of being itself reformed, or changed, or improved into just such a system as we all shall be willing to sustain? Which of all the denominational churches is best qualified for the purposes of unity? Which is the Comprehensive Church?

Is it any one of the various ecclesiastical systems of non-Episcopalians?

We think not; because, as appears to us, they are none of them founded upon the principles which have been laid down, in our sixth chapter, as necessary to such a Church; because they are in many respects organized so as to be essentially in distinct contrariety to each other; and especially, because they all, without any exception, have made no provision for such an arrangement of the ministry as Protestant Episcopalians think to be essential to the regular constitution of a Christian Church. We are stating our view frankly; yet we would not, on any account, be rash nor unkind. If our views are erroneous, we shall be glad to see them disproved.

Is it the Protestant Episcopal Church?

We think it is; *because, in its system, those points which its own members hold essential, and which are not provided for in any other system, are distinctly recognized; and because those points which are held essential by the various other denominations are also distinctly recognized and amply provided for in its system.* These remarks will be illustrated at length in our next chapter.

To speak plainly at once, the writer believes that, in the existing system of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, there is comprehensiveness enough for the purposes of a universal Christian and ecclesiastical unity in our country.

So peculiar has been the influence of circumstances that few, if any, out of the Protestant Episcopal Church, have ever viewed it in this character as furnishing a basis or platform upon which Christians may unite. And it is feared that few even of Episcopalians have

clear views of the comprehensiveness of their own Church.

The writer, as appears from the title-page, is a communicant and a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in this fact he finds his warrant for engaging in his present task ; for he thinks that a member of his Church has (for the reasons just hinted at, and which will presently be expanded) an advantage in proposing and discussing the plan of unity over the members of other denominations. He would not be understood to say that the members of his Church have generally more enlarged views of this subject than other Christians. It is too true that there are many of our own people who, in the midst of divisions, have nourished a sectarian spirit. Yet such, he does not hesitate to say, have not imbibed the spirit of their own system, which has no sympathy with anything that is narrowing or exclusive or despotic. We should be most unhappy if we thought ourselves in a Church from which any true disciple of our Lord Jesus Christ is excluded ; if we did not know that in its very organization every other true disciple of our Master is welcome to all our privileges, however he may differ from us in opinion or talent or temperament or condition ; nay, more, if he were not welcome to carry himself as he may please (always, of course, being a Christian), free in his diversity.

For the sake of furthering the great duty and the great blessing of Christian unity, our design in this little book is to exhibit the Protestant Episcopal Church *as it is*. We shall not open the volumes of the Fathers, we shall not search antiquity, we shall not argue for

the apostolical succession of bishops, nor for the primitive establishment of liturgies; we do not intend to rake open the ashes of buried controversies, nor to add another brand to any fire of contention which is now raging. We simply invite the Christians of our country who long for unity, and for a pure fraternal sympathy among brethren, to forget for a moment that they have ever been at variance, and to lay aside the unfavorable and prejudicial associations of past disagreements, and to examine with a candid spirit the system which we propose. We assert distinctly that *in the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as it is, there are instrumentalities, diversified and expansive, for the union of all Christian people in "one body and one spirit;" that it is broad enough to maintain in one fellowship, both external and internal, all true disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ.* We assert that in the Protestant Episcopal Church are the elements of the most exact uniformity, as also of the most extensive variety.

Our assertion may sound strangely, but those who will favor our book with a candid perusal shall find it sustained. All we ask is that our system shall be fairly and liberally examined. Our aim is unity. We propose a plan for its accomplishment, and desire to elicit the whole truth which concerns it. We are grieved and wearied with the consequences of division. On every side are brethren who might be one with us and with each other, but we are all separated by artificial walls—barriers never appointed of God, barriers of merely human construction, barriers always and even laboriously kept high and strong, but for whose exist-

ence and perpetuity there is not the least reason in the world. True it is that Christians mourn over their divisions ; we should all rejoice, our land would resound with hallelujahs, if we could all wake on the morrow and find ourselves united indeed in one Comprehensive Church. But alas ! our divisions exist ; and how shall we be made one ?

Where is the Comprehensive Church ?

Let us examine, without prejudices for or against it, the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States *as it is*. If it be feasible as a plan of unity, let it be embraced. If not, let its faults be shown, and let a better be substituted.

CHAPTER IX.

EXAMINATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, AS IT IS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church proposed as the Comprehensive Church—proposition explicit—to be sustained by facts—the reader invited to look at the outlines of the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church as a system for Christian and ecclesiastical unity—examination to be distributed through twenty-one sections.

WE propose the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, *as it is*, for a basis of Christian and ecclesiastical unity to all the Christian people in our country. We propose it to their approval as the Comprehensive Church.

Our proposition is broadly and explicitly stated; and, if we fail in sustaining it by good reasons, our imprudence will be manifest. But we know the ground we stand upon, and feel no necessity for speaking cautiously or with qualification. Furthermore, our proposition is to be sustained by facts, and not merely by abstract disquisition, so that we cannot be sophistical if we would

We proceed to an examination of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States *for one special purpose—to discover whether it be not a system capable*

of uniting the separated denominations of Christians into one Church.

In conducting this examination, we shall not advance the private theories or speculations of any individuals who are or have been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Individuals alone are responsible for their peculiar views. Neither shall we exhibit all the minute details of the system; for a treatise so extensive would be inconsistent with our design and our limits.

We shall look at the outlines of the system. We shall mark its main proportions, with which all the minute arrangements must harmonize.

After giving, 1st, a Definition of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, we shall develop the fundamental principles of its organization, under the several following sections: 2. Members. 3. Territorial Divisions. 4. Laws. 5. Government. 6. Ordination and Duties of Ministers. 7. Rights of the Bishops and Clergy. 8. Admission to the Sacraments. 9. Creeds. 10. Doctrine. 11. Discipline. 12. Public Worship. 13. Rights of the Laity. 14. Baptism. 15. Confirmation, the sequel or complement of Infant Baptism. 16. The Supper of the Lord. 17. Literary, Educational, Benevolent, and Missionary Associations. 18. Liberty. 19. Adaptiveness. 20. Religious Devotion and Action. 21. Comprehensive Traits.

SECTION I.

DEFINITION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is not the Church of Rome—it is not the Church of England—it is a Christian and Protestant American Church—at unity with the ancient and universal Church of Christ.

WHAT is the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States?

I. It is not the Church of Rome, nor does it hold any connection or communion with that Church. Its standards of prayer and of doctrine all contain, some designedly and more undesignedly, a protest against the errors and anti-catholic claims of the Church of Rome.

For our educated readers, and others who have been at all acquainted with the Protestant Episcopal Church, the above assertion is sufficient; but as many persons, otherwise intelligent, who have never been familiar with the Protestant Episcopal Church, have a vague idea of something papistical about it, we are induced, for the benefit of such, to explain a little further.

The 19th Article of Religion of the Protestant Episcopal Church reads, in its latter clause, thus: "As the Church of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch have erred, so also the Church of Rome hath erred, not only in their living and manner of ceremonies, but also in matters of faith."

The name of "the *Protestant* Episcopal Church" should be sufficient to absolve it from all suspicions of

being inclined to the peculiarities of the Church of Rome.

In the Homilies, which by the 35th Article are “declared to be an explication of Christian doctrine, and instructive in piety and morals,” there are frequent rebukes of the various errors of the Church of Rome, and sometimes in terms which the “ears polite” of a modern audience could not tolerate.*

* To select a passage not so harsh as some others, yet decisive upon the point, we quote from the 28th Homily—the 16th of the 2d Book:

“It is needful to teach you, first, what the true Church of Christ is; and then confer the Church of Rome therewith, to discern how well they agree together.

“The true Church is a universal congregation or fellowship of God’s faithful and elect people, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the Head Corner Stone. And it hath always three notes or marks, whereby it is known: Pure and sound doctrine; the sacraments administered according to Christ’s holy institution; and the right use of ecclesiastical discipline. This description of the Church is agreeable both to the Scriptures of God, and also to the doctrine of the ancient Fathers; so that none may justly find fault therewith.

“Now if you will compare this with the Church of Rome—not as it was in the beginning, but as it is at present, and hath been for the space of nine hundred years and odd—you shall well perceive the state thereof to be so far wide from the nature of the true Church that nothing can be more. For neither are they built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, retaining the sound and pure doctrine of Christ Jesus; neither yet do they order the sacraments, or else the ecclesiastical keys (discipline), in such sort as he did first institute and ordain them. . . . (Proofs of the three charges are urged.) . . . Which thing being true, as all they which have any light of God’s word must needs confess, we may well conclude, according to the rule of Augustine (*Contra Petilian. Donatist. Ep. Cap. 4*), that the Bishops of Rome and their adherents *are not the true Church of Christ*, much less then to be taken as chief heads and rulers of the same. Whosoever, saith he, do dissent from the Scriptures concerning the head, although they be found in all places where the Church

It is well to remind the reader that Cranmer, and Latimer, and Ridley, and Hooper, and Farrar, and other distinguished martyrs were Protestant Episcopal Bishops; and that John Rogers of famous memory, and Lawrence Saunders, and Bradford, and Taylor, as well as others who gave their testimony to Protestantism in the midst of the flames, were ministers of a lower grade (Presbyters) of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that the most distinguished writers against the Roman Catholic scheme, including, with those just mentioned, such men as Barrow, and Chillingworth, and Hooker, and Jeremy Taylor, and Leslie, and Jewell, and of our own day, Mr. Faber, have been ministers likewise of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It has become very much a fashion now-a-days to designate the Church of Rome as *the Catholic Church*, and to call its members and its dogmas by the name of *Catholic*; and uninformed persons are therefore frequently surprised, while attending on the worship of Protestant Episcopalians, to hear them declare as one of the articles of their belief or Creed: "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church." Now, in this phrase the Protestant Episcopal Church expresses a belief in the Holy Catholic (i. e., universal) Church, or, as it is elsewhere expressed in her daily prayers, "the Holy Church universal—all who profess and call themselves Christians;" and not in the narrow and exclusive scheme of the Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, in the use of this phrase the Episcopal Church, which carries the name of *Protestant* as a part of its very title, unequivocally denies to

is appointed, yet are they not in the Church: a plain place, concluding directly against the Church of Rome."

the Church of Rome (against whose errors the protest is made) any exclusive right to the name of Catholic, and by implication attributes to it a character directly opposite to that of the Holy Catholic Church in which a belief is professed. It is to be regretted that language is employed so loosely, and that by men who ought to know better, and who do know better, as not only to convey a false meaning, and to corrupt our language, but to destroy the sense of the old creeds of Christendom, and even to extend and to perpetuate grievous error of opinion in the community.*

We may further state, that a grand principle of the Protestant Episcopal Church is—the primitive and absolute *co-equality* of Bishops; and hence this Church can never have any sympathy with the Church of Rome, which seeks to elevate one Bishop to a vast height above all others. It may be affirmed, without fear of disproof, that Protestant Diocesan Episcopacy is the strongest barrier that can be reared against the principle of the

* It may not be generally known that the Roman Catholics found an argument, very effective among the ignorant, for their claim of being the infallible and true Church, upon this very fact, that even Protestants call them "*Catholic*." Bishop Burnet, on the 19th Article, referring to Cardinal Bellarmine's assertions, writes thus: "The last way they (the Roman Catholics) take to find out this (true and infallible) Church by, is from some notes, that they pretend are peculiar to her, such as the name *Catholic*, etc., together with the confession of their adversaries." In answering this argument, the Bishop proceeds: "Can it be thought that the assuming a name can be a mark? Why is not the name *Christian* as solemn as *Catholic*? Might not the *Philosophers* have concluded from hence against the first Christians, that *they* were, by the confession of all men, the true lovers of wisdom; since they were called *Philosophers* much more unanimously than the Church of Rome was called *Catholic*?" If the good Bishop had lived in our day and country, he could not thus have replied to the argument of the Romanist.

Papacy; for, in all other systems, the natural tendency of things is to ecclesiastical monarchy—a supreme and controlling influence and power to be exercised, most absolutely because not defined by law, by the most crafty, or the most talented, or the most experienced, or the best.

Our remarks might be extended to great length on this topic, but, we trust, enough has been said to illustrate, even to the uninformed, the entire independence of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States from the Church of Rome.

II. It is not the Church of England. It has no legal connection in any respect with England, nor with any other country whatsoever besides the United States, excepting the connection, such as it is, of the sincere and earnest Christian sympathy it feels for the English Protestant Church (which is a very different thing from the English Government or the English *Establishment* of Church and State), and its connection, also, through its missionary undertakings, with countries ignorant of pure Christianity.

To be sure, and we acknowledge the fact with gratitude, it was originated by members of the Church of England; to be sure, it was an English Church before it became American, just as the nation was English, and when it became American retained its language and its old common law in its new independence. Just so it is now an independent Church, just as the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of this country, originally English, are independent of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of England from which they originated.

To be sure, it loves the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ in England—its sister Church in respect of the equality of national churches, its mother Church in respect of historic descent and nursing care—the Church as separate from the State. But it has none of the incumbrances and heavy drawbacks and chains upon it which the English State has forced, by the strong arm of secular power, upon the English Church.

It is on terms of the most friendly, Christian, and ecclesiastical communion with the English Church. But it has no definite or dependent or confederate legal connection with the English Church whatsoever. It has become a national American Church.

A quotation from the Preface to the American "Book of Common Prayer" will illustrate the foregoing remarks: "The Protestant Episcopal Church in these States is indebted, under God, to the Church of England for her first foundation and a long continuance of nursing care and protection. . . . But when, in the course of Divine Providence, these American States became independent with respect to civil government, their ecclesiastical independence was necessarily included; and the different religious denominations of Christians in these States were left at full and equal liberty to model and organize their respective churches, and forms of worship, and discipline, in such manner as they might judge most convenient for their future prosperity, consistently with the constitution and laws of their country." *

* It will not be amiss to add another authoritative declaration to the same effect with that above quoted. It is a resolution of both houses of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United

For its prominent doctrines, its various formularies for public worship and solemn occasions (with such slight alterations as local circumstances have required), its principles of free legislation, by which every member of every order in the Church is expected to have his share in all its legislative concerns, and finally, for the regular succession and order of its Bishops, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States owes much

States, passed May 20, 1814. We quote from Bioren's Journals, pp. 310, 311.

"The following declaration was proposed and *agreed to* (in the House of Bishops): It having been credibly stated to the House of Bishops that, on questions in reference to property devised before the Revolution to congregations belonging to 'The Church of England,' and to uses connected with that name, some doubts have been entertained with regard to the identity of the body to which the two names have been applied, the House think it expedient to make the declaration, and to request the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies therein: That 'The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America' is the same body heretofore known in these States by the name of 'The Church of England;' the change of name (although not of religious principle in doctrine, or in worship, or in discipline) being induced by a characteristic of the Church of England, supposing the independence of Christian churches, under the different sovereignties to which respectively their allegiance in civil concerns belongs. But that, when the severance alluded to took place, and ever since, this Church conceives of herself as possessing and acting on the principles of the Church of England, is evident from the organization of our Conventions, and from their subsequent proceedings, as recorded on the Journals; to which, accordingly, this Convention refers for satisfaction in the premises. *But it would be contrary to fact, were any one to infer that the discipline exercised in this Church, or that any proceedings therein, are at all dependent on the will of the civil or of the ecclesiastical authority of any foreign country.*

"The above declaration having been communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, they returned for answer *that they concurred therein.*"

of gratitude to the Church of England, and feels for her the most thankful affection. Although it be now of age, and has the rights and the lawful independence of its maturity, it cannot but love the venerable mother who was the guide and the support of its infancy, and who, when it was first and early called to provide for itself, and to buffet with the roughness of the world, stood forth as its benefactress and faithful friend, and (to borrow a mercantile phrase) advanced to it in its poverty, and when it lacked even the advantage of credit, the capital upon which its present wealth and prosperity have been gained.

III. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States *is* a denomination of Christians ; a society, united under certain laws of association, professing to be a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ ; an American branch of "the true vine ;" a member of the universal body of Christ. It endeavors to realize its own definition of a Church as contained in the 19th of its Articles of Religion : "The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same."

IV. It is a Church historically at unity with the ancient and the universal Church of Christ ; which has never separated itself, and has never been separated by others, from this unity ; and which is not liable to the charge of sectarianism.

This unity is maintained by the regular connection of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in which order of ministers its peculiarity as a Church

consists), and through them of the Church itself, which acknowledges them, with the Church of England, whose unity has been unbroken from the primitive and apostolical age. Be it remembered, we are *not arguing for the validity of a ministry derived from bishops* (that is a totally distinct argument), but *simply for the unity of the Protestant Episcopal Church with the ancient and universal Church, through its derivation from the English Church.* The argument is as follows: The English Church has always been an Episcopal Church, and its Bishops for the time being have been acknowledged by it. Its Bishops for the time being have been ordained voluntarily by their predecessors in that office. Thus the Church of England for the time being has always acknowledged that which preceded it, and has been regularly connected with the Church in the age immediately previous, with the free consent of both. The Church in each succeeding age has derived its acknowledged ministry (with which its own existence according to its peculiar organization is identified) from the Church in the age which immediately preceded it, and this, of course, with the actual consent of both parties. Thus *its unity* may be traced to the apostolical age, and this, too, whether its Bishops have come from the early British or Gallican, or from the later Italian line.*

* The gospel was planted in Great Britain in the very first age of the Christian Church, and the Church in that country was very soon organized under Bishops continued probably from Gaul in the second century. By the irruption of the Anglo-Saxons in the year 452, the Church and Christianity were driven back into the mountain fastnesses, where they were maintained. About the year 600, the Church and Christianity were extended among the Saxons by Augustin, an Italian missionary, who

Now, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has been acknowledged by the English Church, and has acknowledged it, and has maintained ecclesiastical unity with it, in receiving from it the succession of Bishops now officiating in the American Church, and constituting its peculiarity. Hence the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, with the Church of England, is united to the ancient and universal Church. Neither has ever at any time separated itself, or been separated by others, from the Church in the age which preceded it, but has always acknowledged it, and been acknowledged by it; and so down to the apostolic age.

Again, we beg the reader to remember that this argument is simply to prove the unity of the Protestant Episcopal Church with the primitive and universal Church of Christ; and that it is entirely distinct from the question whether Bishops are necessary to constitute a valid ministry or a regular Church. This latter question we intend to have nothing to do with in these pages. The argument we have presented has no sort of connection with the controversy on the validity or the propriety of the various denominational Churches in our country.

We are aware that there is an objection to the foregoing view frequently pressed upon Episcopalians by persons not very conversant with the true points of the Episcopal controversy, and we propose to meet it.

The objection is to the following effect: The Na-

was consecrated to the Episcopal supervision of the converted Saxons. The reference above is to these two lines. The reader is referred to the various writers on Ecclesiastical History.

tional Episcopal Church in England at the Reformation separated from the Church of Rome, which was at that time the universal Church, and that Church finally excommunicated the Protestant Episcopal Church in England, so that it is after all but a sect.

This objection assumes several fallacies, and admits of several answers, some of which we will state succinctly.

1st. The Church of Rome never was the universal Church, for the great body of the Eastern or Asian Churches have never acknowledged its authority; and it never itself assumed a supremacy until after the eighth century. In leaving the Church of Rome, therefore, the English Church did not leave its connection with the universal Church, but simply its connection with the Church of Rome.

2d. It was a maxim of the primitive Church, which Protestant Episcopalians acknowledge, that every regular Diocesan Church, i. e., every Church regularly organized with its Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, is absolutely independent of every other. No one national Church has authority over another national Church. The Church of Rome, therefore, had no authority over the Church of England. The only influence which one independent Church can exercise over another is moral influence. The one may *protest* against the errors of the other, but has no other right. This is the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as shown by its name and by its 19th and 20th articles. Each Church has the whole management of its own affairs, even in the reforming of itself from error. None other has any right of interference. Only the whole Catholic Church has authority.

3d. There is no such right in any Church as that of excommunication in the *absolute* sense. The highest right of punishment in any Church is that of suspension (until penitence allows the return of the offender), and then only in the case of individuals. It can never be exercised by one Church toward another. This is the doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as expressed in the Rubric prefatory to the Order for the Administration of the Holy Communion and in the 33d article.

4th. The true state of the case is this. The Church of Rome never had any canonical or lawful authority over the Church of England. The influence which that Church exercised for a period, in the ecclesiastical and secular affairs of England, was obtained altogether by usurpations which depended upon various circumstances in the history of the times. This is understood by the objectors as well as the respondents; and Protestant Episcopalians think no more than the objectors of the excommunications of the Pope of Rome beyond his own diocese, i. e., the city of Rome and a small tract around it in Italy. Now the Church of England was always a regularly organized Church by itself, and could not possibly become a sect or schismatical, unless it could separate from itself, which is impossible. In the light of the Reformation it proceeded to reform itself; and as one item in this reformation, it discarded the usurpations of the Roman Church; it refused to allow that foreign Church any longer to interfere or have a hand in its concerns; it cut or broke off its connection and correspondence with that Church. It never destroyed itself; it simply reformed or changed some cir-

cumstances in its system. It was always regular in its doings. It never made one change, or abolished one custom, or added one circumstance to its system, irregularly or contrary to its own laws. As well might the Presbyterian or Methodist Church be said to make itself schismatical, to form itself into a totally new and distinct Church, repudiating and abandoning the old, because in its last General Assembly or General Conference it made some new arrangements, passed some new resolutions, enacted some new laws, as the new or changing circumstances of the year had demanded, or shown necessary or expedient. As an independent Church, the Church of England separated, as it had a perfect right to do, from its temporary connection with another and foreign Church.

Two or three familiar illustrations will make our argument perfectly clear even to the most undisciplined. It is well known that for many years the Presbyterian Church in the Middle, Southern, and Western States has been connected with the Congregational Churches of New England by some articles of association for their mutual convenience. Now, if the one of these independent bodies should see fit to withdraw from this compact, to cut its correspondence with the other, could it be called schismatical, or could it be said to form, by so doing, a new sect? Again, suppose that the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Connecticut should see fit to withdraw itself from its union with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and to return to the same position which it occupied before the year 1789 (when it first united with the General Convention),

could it be said that a new sect had been formed in Connecticut? Would it not be the same Church still? Once more, suppose that two men independent of each other, and resident in different places, E and R, should become acquainted with each other, and should open a correspondence with each other; and E should ask and receive advice from R, and should always be ready to entertain hospitably such persons as R should recommend to him, and indeed should place so much confidence in R as to acknowledge the validity of various unauthorized proceedings of R in relation to E's business concerns, as if R were his agent, and should presently even appoint R his authorized agent for an indefinite term; and suppose that after a time E should discover that R was not his friend, but had really been overreaching him, and involving him in difficulty, and thereupon should legally annul the *agency* intrusted to R, and should cut all correspondence with R, and should even publish to the world that R was not trustworthy; could it be said that, in so doing, E had violated his principles, or that, by so doing, E had lost his personal identity, and had become, actually as well as metaphorically, *a new man*? These illustrations are all parallel to the point at issue.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, we conclude, by having received its peculiar organization by a unity, acknowledged on both sides, with the Church of England, is thereby at unity with the ancient and universal Church. It is historically connected with the Church of the Apostles, and is an Apostolic Church, historically continued, unbroken and identical in its continuity, to the present day.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn the early history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. Accordingly, we have inserted in the Appendix, No. A, the history of its regular organization into the system which at present distinguishes it. The authority there quoted is the well-known (although not so generally read) book entitled "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," by the late Bishop White, of the diocese of Pennsylvania.

Having now given our definition, we think that there is nothing in the fact that such a Church exists in our land to justify a doubt in the mind of any sincere Christian. We think, indeed, that there is nothing in the definition to deter any sincere Christian from looking kindly and favorably upon this Church.

SECTION II.

MEMBERS.

Clergy and laity—always connected in ecclesiastical legislation and divine worship—Bishops commonly distinguished from the other clergy by their titles of office—all Christians may be members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, like those of every other denomination, are of two orders, clergy and laity.

The clergy are in three degrees, or orders—Bishops, Presbyters or Priests, and Deacons.

Both clergy and laity have a reciprocal influence

upon each other; and each has peculiar rights. Both are equally concerned in the government of the Church; and both are always expected to take an equal part in the public worship of God.

The peculiar rights and duties of the clergy will be stated in their proper places. The peculiar rights and privileges of the laity will also be illustrated as they come up in the progress of the present chapter.

The Bishops, although a portion or an order of the clergy, are generally distinguished by their title of Bishops, for convenience sake; and by *the clergy*, therefore, are generally understood the inferior orders of Presbyters and Deacons. The laity are always referred to under their single title, as laity or laymen. Thus, for example, the acts of the General Convention, the Articles of Religion, the Book of Common Prayer, etc., are said to be adopted or passed by the "Bishops, Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

If it shall be made to appear, that in the Protestant Episcopal Church are all things essential to Christian and ecclesiastical unity, and that this Church is peculiarly fitted to bring together the scattered sheep of Christ's flock, we trust there is no Christian who will not, for the love he bears his Master and his brethren, be prompt to examine carefully its claims.

SECTION III.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church co-extensive with the United States—all one Church—its unity represented in the General Convention—DIOCESES the subdivisions of the whole Church—represented in Diocesan Conventions—combination, formation, size, and Episcopal charge of Dioceses—independence of Dioceses—present number of Dioceses and Bishops—PARISHES the subdivisions of Dioceses—independence and rights of Parishes—parochial officers—the territorial divisions of the Protestant Episcopal Church convenient for unity.

I. THE limits of the Protestant Episcopal Church are co-extensive with those of the United States and its territories.

The whole Church within these limits is *one* under certain general principles of union and government.

This unity is maintained in a representative and legislative body, known by the name of “the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States,” which body is assembled once in three years, in such place as itself appoints from session to session. Its custom heretofore, with occasional exceptions, has been to meet in the cities of New York and Philadelphia alternately, as central, and the most generally convenient places.

The General Convention is composed of two Houses, the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; and the concurrence of both is necessary for legislation. The former is composed of all the Bishops of this Church, and the latter is composed of a representation of both clergy and laity from all the Dioceses

—each Diocese being entitled to send four Presbyters and four laymen. In the House of Deputies, moreover (if the majority of the clergy and laity representing any one Diocese require it), any question may be put to each of these orders (i. e., clergy and laity) separately; and a concurrent majority of each of these orders is necessary to constitute a vote. So that, in all legislation, there must be, when demanded, the concurrence of the three orders of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity, each having a veto on the other two.

The powers and action of the General Convention will be more fully expressed in section V.

II. Within the limits of the whole Church are certain territorial subdivisions, independent of each other in many respects, yet united as above stated.

These subdivisions are denominated Dioceses, each of which is under the Episcopal supervision of a Bishop (or overseer, or superintendent), who is also called a Diocesan.

The ecclesiastical affairs of each Diocese are managed by a representative and legislative body, entitled the Convention of the Diocese—of New York, or Western New York, or Maine, or Albany, etc., according to its position in the United States. The Bishop of the Diocese is chairman or president of the Convention.

A Diocesan Convention is composed of the clergy of the Diocese, and of laymen, more or less, elected by each parish from its own members, to represent it. Any question may be put (at the request of any member or parish represented) to the clergy and laity separately; and the concurrence of a majority of each order is necessary to a vote.

These are the main principles in the formation and conduct of the Diocesan Conventions; although, as each Diocese manages its own affairs by itself, there are various modifications of these main principles. These Conventions are constituted, in the main, upon the model of the General Convention.

The powers and action of the Diocesan Conventions will be further explained in Section V.

When two or more neighboring Dioceses are each too small, or unable to employ or support the services of a Bishop, they may be united, or associated temporarily, for that purpose.*

When a single Diocese has become so large as to require the services of more than one Bishop, it may be divided into two or more independent Dioceses, according to the exigency.†

When any Diocese, through the demise of its Bishop, or other causes, is deprived of Episcopal services, it may obtain the services of some Bishop of another Diocese provisionally.‡

When any Diocese, through the old age or infirmity of its Bishop, is in need of increased Episcopal services,

* As we desire not to burden the body of this chapter with anything more than is absolutely important to our purpose—the illustration, in very brief statements, of the outline of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—and as some of our readers would like a view of the subject somewhat more complete, we shall cite the authorities for our statements (as has already been done in a few instances), and occasionally discuss a suggested topic, in the notes. Yet we would commend the notes and their references to all our readers. The authority for the statement above made is Constitution, Article V., Title I., Canon 15.

† Constitution of Protestant Episcopal Church in United States, Article V.; also, Title III., Canon 6.

‡ Title I., Canon 15, Section 15.

it may elect an assistant Bishop, who shall succeed the Bishop, on his decease, in the entire charge of the Diocese. The same rule applies, when a Diocese is too large for one Bishop, and does not wish to divide, as in the case of the present Diocese of North Carolina.*

When there are any portions of the United States or Territories under no Episcopal supervision, and unable to procure or apply for it, the General Convention may appoint Missionary Bishops for such destitute portions of the country; and it may also appoint Missionary Bishops for foreign missionary stations.†

When a Church in any part of our country, which has never been united with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States so as to be regularly a part of it, shall wish to be thus united with the Protestant Episcopal Church, it may, upon its application, be received into union with the General Convention, and be entitled to a representation in that body, as an independent diocese, even if it be not large enough to elect or maintain a Bishop for itself.‡

Furthermore, each Diocese is absolutely independent, except in certain particulars, wherein, by its own voluntary union with the others, it transfers its own authority to the General Convention. The connection or union of each Diocese with the others, through the General Convention, is perfectly voluntary; and any diocese has a right to withdraw from that connection for absolute urgent cause morally justifying the annulling of its pledge. The Church has never antici-

* Title I., Canon 15, Section 5.

† Title I., Canon 15, Sections 7 and 8.

‡ Constitution of Protestant Episcopal Church, Article V., Section 1.

pated such a case in her legislation, nor had occasion to fear it. The only penalty for so doing exists in nature—the inconveniences attendant upon such a withdrawal, and the sense of having departed from the most perfect unity of the Church in our country. An example of such withdrawal is not, we may add, on record, and, from the nature of things, will probably never occur.

There are at this date (July, A. D. 1878), in this Church, *forty-eight* Dioceses, and *ten* missionary jurisdictions or districts; and there are *forty-eight* Diocesan Bishops, *three* assistant Bishops, *ten* domestic missionary Bishops, *three* foreign missionary Bishops, and *two* Bishops resigned.

III. It is hardly necessary to add that, within the limits of the Dioceses, the Church is distributed into the smaller subdivisions of parishes or congregations or societies.

These parishes are all at perfect liberty to manage their own concerns in any way which they may choose, except in those cases where, for their unity and mutual convenience, they conform to the general laws which they themselves have made, and which they may at any time alter, by their delegates in the Diocesan Conventions, and by their deputies in the General Convention. They may elect and settle their own ministers, appropriate their own moneys as they please, hold property independently, etc., etc.

And here it is to be candidly conceded that this absolute independence of the parishes is not always exercised wisely by them, and is liable to very great abuse and drawbacks. Especially in the providing of clerical services, it works badly both for the clergy and the parishes. The large number of unemployed clergymen

and of vacant parishes shows the bad working of too great an independence of parishes in all those religious communions where such independence is the rule. It would certainly be better for both clergy and parishes, if, as in the Methodist system, the parishes and bishops should in some way be required to work together. See further in Section XIII.

Each parish, at an annual parish meeting (holden generally on Easter Monday, which occurs in March or April), elects, for the year, two wardens (the one called the senior and the other the junior warden), whose business it is to advise and assist the pastor. These officers correspond to the deacons of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches. At the same meeting, and for the same term, it elects also a vestry, of an indefinite number, whose business it is to superintend, with the wardens, the secular concerns of the parish, and to attend to all such matters as the parish leaves in their hands after its annual meeting. These officers save the necessity of frequent parish meetings, and are analogous to the trustees or business committees of other denominations.

We will remind the reader, before we pass to another topic, that the territorial divisions of the Protestant Episcopal Church are similar to those of all extensive denominations. Parishes are alike in all. The limits of Synods and Presbyteries, Consociations, Associations, Conferences, etc., are all correspondent to Dioceses. So, too, the General Conference, the General Association, the General Assembly, etc., do each correspond to the General Convention, and take in the extent of the United States and Territories.

The arrangement of its territorial divisions furnishes, therefore, no objection to the Protestant Episcopal Church; while, to say the least, the simplicity and extent of these exhibit convenient instrumentalities for the formation of a united and universal Church.

SECTION IV.

LAWS.

All written—made by the whole Church—laws of the General Convention—laws of the Dioceses—the election of wardens and vestry, and the use of the clerical dress, common customs—liberty in everything not defined by law—clear laws advantageous for unity.

THE laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church are all a *lex scripta*, written laws, statutes.

They are all made by the whole Church—Bishops, Clergy, and Laity. In the next section this will be further elucidated.

They are as follows:

1. The Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, adopted in the General Convention; also the Resolves of the General Convention. These are obligatory upon the whole Church, in all the dioceses. They are liable to revision, change, or repeal, every three years, at each session of the General Convention.

The various orders and rubrics in "The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church," etc., relate to sundry occasions of public worship, and are also

laws of the General Convention, and liable, like its other laws, to change or repeal every three years.*

2. The Constitutions and Canons and Resolves of the different Dioceses represented in their Annual Conventions. These are obligatory only in the Dioceses which adopt them. These are liable to repeal or change every year, at each session of the Diocesan Convention.

In the above two classes are all the laws and the only laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States with penalties. We have customs; but there is no such thing as a *lex non scripta*, an unwritten law, a law of custom, or of arbitrary individual enactment, in this Church, for the violation of which a man may be tried or punished.

There are, however, two customs, very common in the Church, which it is proper to allude to. The one is the election of wardens and vestrymen, by the parishes, at their annual meetings. This was a custom adopted from the parish customs of England, and is, we believe, universally practised. It is not, however, enjoined by General Canon, but is assumed as in force in Title I., Canon 14, Section 6, and elsewhere. The legal (corporate) existence of most parishes is, likewise, in almost every instance, through these officers. Most of the Diocesan Conventions have seen fit to provide for their election by special ecclesiastical legislation. The other cus-

* This Constitution is in *nine* articles.

The canons are on various subjects, and are but partially referred to in this treatise. All the previously existing canons were revised and rearranged into a new code, in the General Convention of 1832. This collection is called *THE DIGEST*; and the canons are arranged under four *titles*, according to their subjects.

tom is the use of the clerical dress—the bands, surplice, stole, cassock, and gown. This dress is enjoined by ecclesiastical law, only for the particular time and occasion of ordination, as in the Rubrics in the Ordinal. Yet it is assumed by one of our canons as a custom generally followed. See Title I., Canon 9, Section 3 [3]. It is a very general custom, although not, like the former, universal.

In every matter not defined by written law, there is liberty; and no person, clergyman or layman, is liable to ecclesiastical trial for any departure from a mere usage or custom. There are usages and customs so manifestly useful and convenient, that almost all persons conform to them in society as in the Church; and the violator of such usages punishes himself, in losing the respect, just so far, of those who see nothing to be admired in *mere eccentricity*.

If clear and definite laws, under which every person may accurately know his rights and privileges, as a member of the Church, and be able to defend and to continue them, be praiseworthy as well as important and useful in a Church; and if such be especially necessary in any system proposed to the favorable regards of all Christian people,—then may the Protestant Episcopal Church claim the attention, and ask for the kind consideration, of the Christians of the United States, as a Church fitted to heal their differences, and secure them in “the unity of the spirit and in the bond of peace.”

SECTION V.

GOVERNMENT.

Democratical—representative. PARISH MEETINGS—the original sources of government—their various powers—how composed—elect wardens and vestry—powers and duties of these officers—an instituted rector is chairman—elect lay delegates to the Diocesan Conventions. DIOCESAN CONVENTIONS—their duties and powers—meet annually—composed of clergy and laity—mode of conducting business—the Bishop the Chairman—elect standing committees—duties of these committees—elect clerical and lay deputies to the General Convention. GENERAL CONVENTION—its duties and powers to provide general legislation and promote unity—composed of bishops, clergy, and laity—meets triennially—is in two houses, each has a veto on the other, each equal—*House of Bishops*—how composed—senior Bishop presides—mode of conducting business—*House of Clerical and Lay Deputies*—how composed—mode of conducting business—the vote by a division of orders—by this the clergy and laity have a veto upon each other. COMMENTS—analogy between the ecclesiastical institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and the civil institutions of the United States—government of the Protestant Episcopal Church very comprehensive—primitive—combines the three elements, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Congregational—a just system—broad enough to unite all Christians.

THE government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is strictly and purely democratical; that is to say, every member of the Church, without any exception in any class, has an equal right in the making of every one of its laws, and in appointing the method and means of their administration. Or to express the same idea in another form, there is not a single exercise of authority in this Church which may not be directly influenced by every member of it. The supreme power of governing this Church is the will of the majority of

the whole Church, which is composed of bishops, clergy, and laity; so that the bishops cannot govern alone, nor the clergy alone, nor the laity alone. But all these three, as equally belonging to the Church, and interested in it, act together, and thus, in the highest and justest style of popular and universal suffrage, the certainly-ascertained will of the actual majority of the whole Church is the supreme law of the Church.

The government of this Church is also representative; that is to say, its laws are all made by bodies composed of representatives elected directly by the whole Church.

That the government of this Church is democratical and representative will now be illustrated more particularly.

I. PARISH MEETINGS.—In these are the unity of the Church in the parish. The original powers of government, in the laity, proceed from the parishes, which are the primary assemblies of the people.

1. These have complete control of their own parochial or congregational affairs, which control they exercise absolutely in the parish meetings. The persons voting at the parish meetings are all communicants, or pew-holders, or pew-lessces, or regular occupants of seats, or persons of age in any way regularly connected with the parish, whether by certificate, as in some States, or in other ways. No distinction is made in these parish meetings between communicants and others.*

* It is the experience of the Church, that in all cases where both the communicants and other members of a parish are to act jointly (as in the call and settlement of ministers, etc.), it is best that they consult and vote in one body. The communicants, if they are not separated into a distinct body, supposed thereby to have interests different from those of

2. For the management of such parochial concerns as are not conveniently attended to by the parish meetings, there is a representative body, elected annually by the parish at its annual meeting. This body, as has been stated already, is composed of two wardens and an indefinite number of vestrymen. Most parishes elect from four to six or eight vestrymen; some have more, and one very large and wealthy parish in our country has between thirty and forty. In most parishes it has been the custom to leave all their concerns, even the calling and settlement of a rector, with the vestry, whom they elect with a careful and particular reference to the just fulfilment of their duty.

In all parish and vestry meetings, we may say in passing, the rector has a legal right, it is understood, to preside; and, as chairman, has the privilege of a casting vote, in the case of a tie. The right of a minister instituted depends upon the special customs or canons of the several Dioceses. *As a general legal principle now settled, where special Diocesan canons do not rule otherwise, institution confers no special rights.*

3. At the annual meeting each parish elects, from its own members, certain lay delegates (more or less, according to the number specified in the Constitution of the Diocese) to represent it in the Diocesan Convention.

the other members of a parish, will always exercise, from their personal characters, their various relations to others, and from different circumstances, a controlling and decisive influence in parish meetings. It is doubted whether, in Episcopalian parishes, measures are ever carried contrary to the will of a majority of the communicants. To take an illustration, the writer believes that, among the thousands of cases which have occurred, there probably has never been a minister settled over any Episcopal parish, by the vote of a parish meeting, in opposition to the clearly expressed will of a majority of the communicants.

We wish this fact to be specially noted ; for in this is the first great step in that representative government by which the legislation of the whole Church is controlled.

II. DIOCESAN CONVENTIONS.—In these are the unity of the Church in the Diocese. Each Diocesan Convention represents a Diocesan Church, and its laws are obligatory only upon the Church within the limits of the particular Diocese. The *unit* of the Diocesan Convention, which represents the whole Diocesan Church, is the *individual communicant*.

1. The chief duties of a Diocesan Convention are to elect the Bishop of the Diocese ;* to consider the state of the several parishes ; to discuss and consult concerning matters of interest to the Diocese and to the Church at large ; to instruct their deputies to the General Convention in reference to any propositions which may have been brought before their notice by the previous General Convention ; to pass resolutions and canons for the regulation of the affairs of the Diocese, especially for the discipline and trial of unworthy clergymen,† etc., etc.

2. A Diocesan Convention meets annually, and is composed of the clergy of the Diocese, and of laity elected, as just mentioned, by all the parishes.

On all questions the clergy and laity may, if it be required, vote separately, and the concurrence of the two orders is then necessary to a vote.

These general principles are expressed in the Constitutions of all the Dioceses, although variously modified. Thus some Dioceses admit all the clergy to the Convention ; others only those engaged in parishes ; others admit also clerical teachers and professors in colleges ;

* Constitution of the Prot. Epis. Church, Art. 4.

† Ibid., Art. 6.

some require a year's, some a six-months' residence in the Diocese, etc. Some allow one lay delegate for each parish; others allow two or three, or more; some allow one for every certain number of families or of communicants in a parish, etc. So, in the case of a vote by a division of the clerical and lay orders, some Dioceses require that one member of the Convention may call for it; others, that the clergyman and delegates of one parish may call for it; others, that five, or more or less, members may call for it, etc. So, in the declaring of the vote on a division of orders, some Dioceses require that the clergy and laity in a majority of the parishes shall concur; others, that a majority of the two orders, without any reference to parishes, shall concur, etc.

The Bishop of the Diocese is Chairman of the Convention, and as such has a casting vote. This is expressly provided for in the Constitutions of all the Dioceses; since, without such a provision, the Bishop would be excluded from the Convention.*

* The writer would remark that to his mind there appears to be an impropriety in leaving this fact to be expressly provided for in the Constitutions of the several Dioceses. He thinks that, by a special article or clause in the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, every Bishop should be declared, *ex officio*, Chairman of the Convention of the Diocese of which he is overseer.

Having referred to the freedom of the Diocesan Conventions, in which the Bishop has no other power than that just and fitting one of the Chairman, it becomes us to acknowledge that, among all the Dioceses of the United States, there are three exceptions to the description we have given. In the Diocesan Conventions of Vermont, Albany, and Fond du Lac, the Bishop has a veto upon all the proceedings of the body, even upon all propositions to alter the Constitution of the Diocese which gives him this power of control.

As the Constitution of these Dioceses has been the subject of much and severe animadversion in the Church, it would be unjust not to admit

3. By each Annual Convention there is a body chosen, called the Standing Committee of the Diocese, composed of clergymen, or of clergy and laity, according to the peculiar rule of the Diocese. The relation of this body

that the Conventions of these Dioceses have also a veto upon the Bishop, which they may exercise by refusing to enact laws for his sanction, since without the action of the Convention no legislation can be accomplished.

For the sake of illustrating the liberalizing and protective influence of our General Constitution, we beg our reader to observe that each Diocesan Convention is free to act, without any extraneous influence or interference, so far as the general legislation of the Church is concerned. Clerical and lay deputies are chosen by the Convention to represent it in the General Convention; for it is contrary to the Constitution of the P. E. Church in the United States that any Bishop shall have any direct influence in the appointment of clerical and lay deputies from his Diocese, except so far as his vote, as a member and chairman of the Diocesan Convention, goes. Its language is: "*The Church in each Diocese shall be entitled to a representation of both the clergy and laity, which representation shall consist of one or more deputies, not exceeding four of each order, chosen by the Convention of the Diocese.*" Any Diocese, therefore, whose Convention is not perfectly free to elect its own representatives to the General Convention, would not be admitted into union with the P. E. Church in the United States through the General Convention; and any deputies which it might elect, unless they "*represent*" without qualification "*the Church in the Diocese,*" could not take their seats in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

The view here presented is confirmed by Title I., Canon 3, which declares that "a candidate for Holy Orders shall not be allowed to accept, from any Diocesan Convention, an appointment as a lay deputy to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the General Convention." The reason assigned for the passage of this canon, it is understood, was that the candidate is subject to the Bishop, and therefore, upon the principle just asserted, cannot properly represent the Diocesan Church or Convention. The same rule is practically applied to Deacons.

Each Bishop has his proper and lawful influence and representation in the General Convention, in his own person, as a member of the House of Bishops, and cannot constitutionally control or affect the membership of the other House.

to the Diocesan Convention is somewhat analogous to that of the vestry to the parish. It is a sort of sub-Convention, authorized to act, at all times, in certain specific matters, which the Convention has the primary right to control, but cannot manage conveniently.*

The chief duty of the Standing Committee is to examine and recommend postulants for the ministry, for candidateship, and for ordination; and no candidate can be ordained except through this recommendation.†

They are secondarily a council of advice to the Bishop, when he desires their advice; and they may also advise him whensoever they themselves see fit to do so.

Where there is no bishop, the Standing Committee supplies his place in all things possible.‡

* Title III., Canon 2.

† Every person ordained into the ministry of this Church must first become "a candidate for orders," that is, be placed by the bishop upon the list of those in his diocese who are preparing for the sacred ministry. Now, in order to become a candidate, the bishop, to whom he intends to apply for orders, must receive a certificate from the standing committee of the diocese of said bishop, that, "from personal knowledge, or from testimonials laid before them, they believe that he is pious, sober, and honest; that," etc. Title I., Canon 2, Section 3 [6]. After a person has been admitted a candidate, and is prepared for ordination, there is another rule to be complied with: "No person shall be ordained deacon or priest in this Church, unless he be recommended to the bishop by the standing committee of the diocese for which he is to be ordained, which," etc. Title I., Canon 6, Section 4; and Canon 8, Section 4. In the case of persons who have been ministers, licentiates, or students of theology among other religious denominations, a similar rule applies. The standing committee, being satisfied on these points, may recommend him to the bishop, etc. Title I., Canon 2, Section 7.

‡ Title III., Canon 2. It would occupy many pages to exhibit the various occasions in which the standing committee are empowered to act—in the admission of candidates for orders—in the ordination of deacons

4. By each Diocesan Convention four clerical and four lay deputies are elected to represent the Church of the Diocese in the General Convention.*

We wish this fact to be especially noted, as it is the second great step in the representative government of the Church.

III. THE GENERAL CONVENTION.—In this is the unity of the whole Church in the United States and its territories. The *unit* of the General Convention is the *individual Diocese*.

The object of the General Convention is to provide legislation for the whole Church; to define a uniform system of ecclesiastical government; and to promote, as far as possible, the external unity of the whole Church in all those matters, the control of which is not essential to the acknowledged independence of the various Dioceses. It is the body through which the several Dioceses are united with each other; each Diocese submitting itself, in all matters of general legislation, to the will of the majority of the Dioceses—through which all are united (as in the case of individuals united with

and of presbyters—in the consecration and resignation of bishops—in cases of discipline, etc., etc. It will be enough for the purposes of illustration to say that, out of three hundred and forty-five canons or sections of canons on all subjects, one hundred and four refer, in some particulars, to the standing committees of the dioceses. The important influence of this body may be easily surmised by a comparison of these canons with their subjects. In every one of these canons there is an order for the action of the standing committee, either as an independent body representing the Diocesan Convention, or else, in the case of a diocese without a bishop, as representing the whole ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. To understand the powers of a Diocesan Convention, the various agencies of the standing committee must be considered.

* Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 2.

each other in the Church) upon the grand principles of mutual compromise and general conformity, in all matters which are not felt by each to be essential to their common independence, and which, of course, will be most jealously guarded by each separately, as well as by all conjointly. Thus, while the absolute unity of all is secured, the absolute independence of each is maintained inviolate; and this, indeed, perpetually, by the very nature of the association.

In the General Convention all the bishops, all the clergy, and all the laity of the whole Church in the United States, are represented.

Each of these three orders or classes has an absolute veto or negative in the passage of all the acts of the body; so that a concurrence of the three is necessary to all legislation.

The General Convention meets once in three years, at such place as itself determines.

A majority of the dioceses must be represented before it can proceed to business; but the representation from two dioceses may adjourn.*

Freedom of debate is always allowed.

Special meetings may be called, under certain rules.†

The General Convention is in two Houses—the

* Constitution of Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 1. There are now forty-eight dioceses at unity through (or, as it is more commonly expressed, in connection with) the General Convention. Twenty-five must, therefore, be represented before the General Convention can proceed to business. The next General Convention will meet in the city of New York, on the first Wednesday in October, 1880, thenceforward triennially.

† Constitution, Art. 1, Title III., Canon 1, Section 1.

House of Bishops, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Each House may originate and propose acts to the other; and each has a negative upon the acts of the other; so that the concurrence of both Houses is necessary to all legislation. The legislative powers of each are on an exact equality, except in one particular to be alluded to presently, in which the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies has an unjust advantage over the House of Bishops.

Each House elects its own President and Secretary; and the two Houses communicate with each other by their secretaries, or by occasional committees.

In both Houses, the ordinary rules of parliamentary bodies prevail. Joint committees and committees of conference are frequently, and whenever necessary, appointed.

The two Houses unite with each other in public worship, at the opening of the session (when the Holy Communion is administered), and at the close of the session (when the pastoral letter of the Bishops—a letter of solemn advice, addressed to all the Episcopal parishes in the United States—is read), and during every day of the session.

1. *The House of Bishops.*—This body is composed of all the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States,* excepting such as shall have resigned their Episcopal charge.†

By a resolution adopted by it in 1804, it was made “a standing rule of this House, that the senior bishop

* Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 3.

† Title I., Canon 15, Section 16.

present at the opening of any Convention shall preside," seniority being reckoned, not from the years of human life, but from the date of consecration to the office of a bishop. From that time until the Convention of 1835, inclusively, Bishop White, late of Pennsylvania, presided, having never been absent from a single session. The present Senior Bishop is the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., of the Diocese of Kentucky. The secretary is chosen from session to session.

In case the House of Bishops shall fail to signify its concurrence or non-concurrence (the latter in writing with the reasons therefor) with any act proposed to it by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, within three days thereafter, the proposed act will become a law. No such unfair provision exists in regard to any measure originating with the House of Bishops, and proposed by them to the other House.

The mode of conducting the business of this body is perfectly simple, and all the important particulars are stated in the general remarks above made upon both Houses.*

2. *The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.*—This body is composed, as has been mentioned, of Clerical and Lay Deputies, four of each order being elected by each Diocesan Convention to represent it in the same.†

The President and Secretary of this body are chosen from session to session.

Any question may (if the clerical and lay deputies of any one diocese require it) be put to each order (clergy and laity) separately. In case of such a division

* Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 3.

† Ibid., Art. 2.

of the House, the mode of taking the vote provided by the Constitution is as follows: Each order votes by dioceses, the majority of each order in each diocese represented being counted as one vote in that order. To constitute a concurrence of both orders there must be, for the clergy, a majority of the dioceses actually represented by them, and for the laity, a majority of the dioceses actually represented by them in the present Convention.*

To illustrate the full power of this negative in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, we will state a case. There are now forty-eight dioceses in connection through the General Convention; and, according to the first article of the Constitution already quoted, a majority, that is, at least twenty-five of these dioceses, must be represented (each, according to the second article of the Constitution, by at least *one* of the clerical *or one* of the lay deputies elected by its Convention), before the General Convention can proceed to business. Suppose now it should so happen that, in some meeting of the General Convention, all the clerical deputies from the forty-eight dioceses, that is, one hundred and ninety-two clerical deputies, should be present, and only *three* lay deputies from three different dioceses should be present; then the majority of these three, i. e., *two* lay deputies, would, in the event of a vote by the division of orders, have an absolute veto upon all the legislation of the General Convention. So it would be if the case were inverted, and only three or even two clerical deputies were present. So it would be if only *one clergyman*, or *one layman*, being the *only representative* from *one dio-*

* Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 2.

cese, should represent his order in the General Convention; he might require the division of orders and veto all the doings of the Convention. Such a disproportion in the representation as here supposed is of course only supposable, and not at all likely to occur; we suppose the case, not as probable or morally possible, but only to illustrate a fundamental principle in the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Thus the clergy and laity, as such, have a negative upon each other, not accidental, but constitutionally provided. And since the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies must concur in all legislation, each order in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies has actually a veto upon all the proceedings of the General Convention.

Thus the bishops, the clergy,* and the laity, have each a veto power; and *the concurrence of the three, as separate orders, is necessary to all legislation in this body.*

The observations here presented, in connection with

* It is possible that to some minds there may seem to be no propriety in recognizing the bishops and clergy as separate orders, having a reciprocal check upon each other. But he must be a careless reader in the history of past ages, and a poor philosopher, and very much unacquainted with the facts in the case, who does not know that (so far as the different orders in the Church can have separate interests) there is a wider distinction between the bishops and the clergy than between the bishops and the laity. In the event of undue authority in the hands of bishops, the clergy are always the first to feel it, and the most exposed to suffer by it. In the great majority of cases (and we appeal to the history of the past, and the reason of things, and to present facts, for proof), the laity will be willing to give power to bishops when the clergy will strive to withhold it.

our previous statement of things common to both Houses, will suffice for the present topic.

In the next General Convention, if all the dioceses and domestic missionary districts shall be fully represented, there will be sixty members in the House of Bishops, and one hundred and ninety-two clergymen and one hundred and ninety-two laymen with seats and votes, in addition to both clerical and lay delegates from the missionary jurisdictions having seats but not votes, in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

IV. The view which has been presented to the reader suggests one or two comments.

It will be perceived that there is a very manifest and beautiful analogy between the ecclesiastical institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the civil institutions of the United States.

In both the power of government resides primarily in the whole people, and not in one class or order only.

In both the forms of government are representative; in the Church, however, there are no limitations in the application of the principle of universal suffrage.

The parish meetings and the town or district elections are analogous.

The parish vestries and the selectmen or common councils of the towns or cities are analogous.

The union of parishes into dioceses and the union of towns or counties into States are analogous.

The independence of the several dioceses and the independence of the several States are analogous.

The union of the several dioceses into one General Convention and the union of the several States into one General Government are analogous.

The Diocesan Conventions with their presidents and secretaries, and the State Legislatures with their speakers and clerks or secretaries, are analogous.

The representation in the Diocesan Conventions, and the representation in the State Legislatures, from the people directly, are analogous.

The standing committees, and the committees appointed by the Diocesan Conventions for the discipline and trial of the clergy, etc., in the dioceses, and the Probate and County Courts and Governor's Councils of the States, are, in many particulars, analogous.

The General Convention of the United Dioceses and the General Congress of the United States are analogous; the House of Bishops in the former corresponding to the Senate in the latter, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the former corresponding to the House of Representatives in the latter.

So there is an analogy in the *course and mode of representation* between the Protestant Episcopal Church and the United States; the Diocesan Conventions and the State Legislatures being chosen directly by the people, and the Deputies to the General Convention being chosen by the Diocesan Conventions, as the Senators to the General Congress are chosen by the State Legislatures. The analogy is even more perfect than it seems to be. It is true, the members of the lower House in the General Convention are elected by the Diocesan Conventions, as the members of the upper House in the General Congress are by the State Legislatures. But the clerical and lay deputies are elected *anew* for *every* General Convention, and not for several

consecutive sessions as the United States Senators are ; so that they are, in fact (although elected by the Diocesan Conventions, which, it must be remembered, are themselves new every year), more popular and representative of the peculiar and changing views and interests of the passing and present day than are the United States Senators, and actually correspond in this respect (as holding their seats for a *single* session, and being elected under the peculiar circumstances and changing interests of the passing day) to the United States Representatives. Then the bishops, although members of the upper House for life, are not hereditary (like most members of the upper House in the British Parliament), but elective, like our United States Senators, being elected each one by the convention of the diocese to which he belongs, subject to the consent of the majority of all the standing committees or dioceses, and of all the bishops. The bishops, too, are generally elected when in mature and experienced and somewhat advanced life ; so that, actually, the bishop, as a member of the upper House in the General Convention, will not occupy his seat through many sessions more than the *three* several Congresses to which each United States Senator is elected. Hence members of the House of Bishops as elected by the Diocesan Conventions, and holding their seats for a few consecutive sessions, do actually, and almost exactly, correspond to the members of the Senate in the American Congress.

Furthermore, there is an analogy in the mode of conducting business between the legislative bodies of the Protestant Episcopal Church and those of the United States, especially in the necessity of a concurrence of

the two Houses for all legislation. The General Convention and the General Congress are alike.

The reader may prove the foregoing analogies for himself. More might be added if it seemed necessary.

It is to be observed, however, that the ecclesiastical institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church are very much more simple than the civil institutions of the United States—*the popular representation being more direct, and the popular suffrage universal*. This assertion will be proved by noticing two or three prominent points of diversity between the two systems.

Thus, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, there is no such body in the Diocesan Conventions as will correspond to the Senate in the State Legislatures. In the Diocesan Conventions there is but one body, like the House of Representatives of the State Legislatures. In this one body there is free discussion and free action, without any of the restraining influences of an upper House. The Diocesan Conventions are the simple Representative Conventions of the Diocesan Churches.

Again, in the Protestant Episcopal Church there is no officer analogous to the Governor of a State, or the President of the United States; for the bishop of a diocese is a very limited executive, and corresponds rather to the chairman of a State Legislature, endowed with certain larger and standing powers. The Church, both diocesan and general, provides its executive as occasion requires; it is its own executive; it does not intrust its executive powers, by any system, away from itself.

Moreover, in the Protestant Episcopal Church there is nothing analogous to the Supreme Court of the United

States; for each diocese is, in respect of all judiciary concerns, independent in itself.

Not to tarry longer upon the comparison, we pass to another comment.

It will be perceived, if any one will look carefully into the system of ecclesiastical government which has been developed, that there is in it a remarkable comprehensiveness; that the elements of the three great systems, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Congregational, are admirably and harmoniously combined; that these are so combined that the entire strength of each is preserved.*

* In reading over the last sentence, the writer was reminded of an assertion very much like it, applied by the Rev. George Waddington to the Primitive Church. In turning to the "Church History" of that author, and reading the second section of his second chapter, entitled "Church Government," the writer was struck with the minute correspondence of the system exhibited in this section of our little book, with the system of the Primitive Church as there delineated. The passage is thrown into the Appendix, No. B, where the reader may mark the resemblance.

As there are some who always associate with the name of an Episcopal Church the idea of an absolute or despotic government of bishops, we take this occasion to say, for their benefit, what all Episcopalians understand, that there is a wide distinction between the Episcopal *office* and Episcopal *government*; and that each may exist, and does exist, without the other. Thus, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, do each exercise over all their missionaries and missionary stations an Episcopal (supervisory) *government* without any Episcopal *office*. In the West, of late years, the Presbyterians and Congregationalists, yielding to the great law of nature, that "God gives us bishops," that there must be a personal head to do any business successfully, have appointed for each of certain missionary districts a general agent and overseer, without the name of bishop, who supervises his district, making his regular visitations like any bishop, and in correspondence with the

Thus the Methodist will find in this Church the Episcopal and Clerical influence which are fundamental in his system ; the Congregationalist will find the absolute and controlling Laical influence which are fundamental in his system ; and the Presbyterian will find that united agency of the Clergy and Laity which he looks for—not, however, variable and unequal, as must continually be the case where the two orders always vote in common, without any division, but just, uniform, and constitutionally guarded and perpetuated.

We wish our readers to understand the completeness

central Missionary Boards at the East, nominating missionaries, fixing their salaries, opening stations, determining upon the amount to be paid by the people, making appointments, reporting as to work of missionaries, recommending removals, changes, residences, fields of work, etc., etc. The actual *Episcopal government* of each of these agents (irresponsible to any real written law of their churches) is far greater, and may be used far more oppressively and with more partiality, as well as efficiently and paternally, than that of any one of the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or indeed than that of the whole House of Bishops put together. Thus, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, there are both the Episcopal *office* and an almost absolute Episcopal *government*. Thus, in the Moravian Episcopal Church, there is an Episcopal *office*, with almost no Episcopal *government*. And thus, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, there is the Episcopal *office*, while the *government* of the Church is an equal and mutually-balanced combination of Episcopal, Clerical, and Laical power.

The *office* of a bishop, in the estimation of the Protestant Episcopal Church (as may be clearly shown by a collation of its ordinals), is simply this : to confirm or lay hands on the heads of those who renew their baptismal confession, and are thus regularly admitted to the Holy Communion in this Church ; to ordain ministers for the Church ; and to exert a supervisory watchfulness, and a constant and laborious moral influence, for the peace and holiness and edification of the flock of Christ over which he is appointed a chief pastor ; and all this according to law. The *government* (i. e., control having the force of law and compelling obedi-

and simplicity and the largeness of the system which has been unfolded. It may seem a careless assertion, still we assert truly, although paradoxically, that the Protestant Episcopal Church is in a certain sense governed absolutely by the bishops, yet it is in the same sense governed absolutely by the clergy as a different order; nay, it is in the same sense governed absolutely by the laity, as separate from both. Its government is such that it associates the common wisdom, while it secures the independent rights, of these three orders in the Church.

With a further remark upon the justice and republicanism (and these terms are synonymous) of this system, we will close the section. The laity, as an order, and as individuals, are a part of the Church (yet not the whole Church), and are peculiarly interested in all its concerns. It would be unjust and anti-republican to exclude them from their full share in the administration of all its affairs. So it may be said, and with equal truth and force, of the clergy, and of the bishops, both as sep-

ence by penalties) of a bishop, in the estimation of the same Church, is granted by the authority of the whole Church, and is, more or less, as the whole Church defines it. "It is to be remembered," writes one who has looked deeply into the history and theory of the Protestant Episcopal Church, "that there are many rights and functions held and exercised by bishops, not necessarily included in a strict interpretation of their divine commission, but conferred by the Church. Besides, it is a fixed and settled thing in the organization of our Church, that *even in the exercise of their peculiar and appropriate spiritual functions, the bishops are to act within certain limits, and in certain prescribed modes* Hence a portion of our constitutional and canon law. The same principle is recognized in the English Church. *It was in the Primitive Church.* There is and always has been a distinction between the *regular and canonical* and the *irregular and uncanonical* exercise of the *spiritual and divinely-conferred* authority of the *bishops*, as well as of *presbyters and deacons.*"—Rev. Dr. Hawks, in *New York Review*, October, 1837, p. 480.

arate orders and as individuals. Now, is there not true justice and true republicanism in that system of ecclesiastical government here exhibited, which allows to every individual in the Church a vote in all its affairs ; which secures, conclusively and inalienably, to every order in the Church, the right and the power of self-protection ; and all whose laws, without any exception, are and must be the harmonious result of the unconstrained suffrages of the whole Church ? Indeed, is not every system which does not rest upon these strong principles essentially opposed to justice and to republicanism ?

Is not the system of government of the Protestant Episcopal Church so firm and so broad, that all the Christian people in our land may find the essential principles of their various plans of Church government embodied and beautifully combined in it, and may stand upon it and be brethren ?

SECTION VI.

ORDINATION AND DUTIES OF MINISTERS.

Three orders or degrees of ministers—Deacons the lowest—Presbyters next—Bishops the highest—rules concerning ordination—Candidates for orders—testimonials of Standing Committee—preparatory steps of a Deacon—of a Presbyter—of a Bishop—all promise conformity to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church—duties of ministers—explained in the ordinals—as commonly understood—scope and variety of clerical influence—the judgment of all denominations here approved.

THE ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as has been mentioned, is in three orders or degrees—

Bishops, Presbyters or Priests, and Deacons.* The same orders, and no others, exist in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Great Britain. But there, owing to the secular arrangements of the Church, and its relation to certain property held in various ways, there are various offices and titles held by members of these three orders. Thus, two of their Bishops are called Archbishops, and the rest of their Bishops are called Suffragans; and among their Presbyters there are Archdeacons, Deans, Prebendaries, etc. These distinctions in the same orders do not exist in the United States. In respect to their ecclesiastical rights and titles, all Bishops here are equal, all Presbyters are equal, and all Deacons are equal.

I. No person may be ordained a Presbyter until after he has been a Deacon, nor a Bishop until after he has passed through both of the inferior degrees. No person may be ordained a Deacon under twenty-one years of age, nor a Priest under twenty-four, nor a Bishop under thirty.†

Before any one can be ordained at all, he must be received as a "Candidate for Orders," that is, he must state his wish and intention to become a minister to the Bishop of the Diocese in which he resides, and be registered by the Bishop upon the list of approved candidates. To be thus registered, he must present to the Bishop certain testimonials of character and fitness, and also a recommendation from the Standing Committee of the Diocese.‡

* Preface to the Ordinal, Common Prayer Book. Digest, Title I., Canon 1.

† Title I., Canon 6, Section 7; Canon 8, Section 7; Canon 15, Section 4.

‡ For a fuller detail of these requisites see Title I., Canon 2, Section 3.

After this, when a candidate has finished his primary studies and applies for ordination, first as a Deacon, and then as a Presbyter, he must pass through certain literary and theological examinations.* He must also present from the Standing Committee certain other testimonials to his moral and religious character and fitness for the ministry, before he can be ordained.†

Candidates for Orders and Deacons are both subject to the particular care and direction of the Bishop.‡

Before a person can be ordained a Bishop, he must produce to the House of Bishops testimonials of his proper character and of his election. These testimonials must be signed by the members of the Convention which elects him, and also by a majority of the clerical and lay Deputies in the General Convention. Or, if the election occur more than six months previous to the meeting of the General Convention, they must be signed by the members of the Convention which elects him, and approved by the Standing Committees of the major number of the Dioceses in connection with the General Convention. In both cases the majority of the Bishops must approve the testimonials, and consent to his consecration, before he can be ordained a Bishop.§

No person may be ordained a Deacon or a Presbyter until he has, in a book kept by the Bishop who ordains him, subscribed the following declaration: "I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation; and I do solemnly engage

* Title I., Canon 4.

† Ibid., Canon 6, Sections 7 and 8.

‡ Ibid., Canons 3 and 7.

§ Ibid., Canon 15.

to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." *

Every person ordained a Bishop, publicly before the Church at the time of his ordination, repeats and assumes the following promise to the same effect: "In the name of God, Amen. I, *N*, chosen Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in *N*, do promise conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. So help me God, through Jesus Christ." †

II. The duties of the three orders are defined in the questions and answers and exhortations in the three ordination services respectively. They may be seen at length in the Common Prayer Book.

They are, substantially, to fulfil the various duties of the Gospel ministry, as these are commonly understood; and to conform to the laws of the Church, as they exist from time to time.

The peculiar duties of the Bishop, as may be seen in the Ordinal referred to, are: To ordain ministers in obedience to the laws of the Church; to confirm or lay hands upon those who have been baptized and come to years of discretion; to see that the lawful discipline of the Church is duly administered; and to exercise all possible moral influence for the glory of God and the unity and edification of the Church.

If the reader will examine carefully the several ordination services in the Common Prayer Book, and also the several Canons which relate, in divers particulars,

* Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 7.

† See Ordinal, Common Prayer Book.

to the ministry, he will perceive that there is in the Protestant Episcopal Church a very remarkable scope and variety of clerical influence and effort provided for.

It is true that these have never yet been but partially developed or improved, because the hitherto straitened circumstances of the Church have not warranted nor indeed called for any new applications of clerical influence. But it is still true that almost all the peculiar varieties and modes of clerical influence and effort now in operation among the several denominations in our country are actually provided for, and in many cases employed, in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Thus the itinerant or unsettled missionary clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church are identical nearly with the itinerant clergy of the Methodist Church. Thus the Missionary and Diocesan Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with less powers and in a definite district, fulfil the same Episcopal or supervisory care of the Churches which the Bishops of the Methodist Church fulfil, and which the general agents of the Presbyterian and Congregational missionary districts in the West fulfil. The State or County missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church, indeed the Bishops themselves, are correspondent to the Evangelists of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches. The parochial or settled clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church correspond to the same class in all other Churches. Then, in the office of Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church there is a provision (which has never yet been fully improved) for an order corresponding to the local clergy of the Methodist Church; and

also for an order intermediate between the local clergy of the Methodist Church and the Deacons of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches—a less educated and local, yet an ordained ministry, assistant to the regularly settled parochial clergy.

There are sundry other modifications of clerical influence provided for by the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Not to be tedious, we assert (what may be proved and what the reader may prove for himself) that there is hardly a single mode or form of the ministry existing in the many bodies of professing Christians among us, which either is not actually, or may not be easily, evolved out of the existing system of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In the arrangements of this Church on the subject of the clergy, or rather of ministerial agencies, there is a scheme of unity provided, and respectfully and affectionately offered to the several denominations of Christians in our country, upon which all may be united without the sacrifice of any important principles.

SECTION VII.

RIGHTS OF THE BISHOPS AND CLERGY.

Each order has a separate right in legislation—a right to fulfil its duty without restraint—ordinary rights—those of the clergy well understood—those of the Bishops misunderstood—proper to explain—their rights all defined by the laws of the Church—no arbitrary official power of Bishops—they cannot be oppressive—for several reasons—from the organization of the Church—they are subjects of discipline—under public opinion—depend on the clergy and laity—are elected by the Diocesan Conventions—subject to their control—the Bishops

are good and trustworthy men—elected for this reason—we appeal to their character—are thankful for them—the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church a medium between extremes—invites to unity.

EACH of these orders has a separate and an equal right, as has been illustrated, with the laity, in the legislation of the Church.

Each of these orders has the right to fulfil its canonical and lawful duties, as has been represented, without restraint.

In all matters not connected with their peculiar ministerial duties and official character, they have the various rights of laymen.

The rights of the clergy are generally well enough understood. But it will be well to consider more minutely the rights of the Bishops, as on this subject there is a great deal of misapprehension.

If any one will take the trouble to look over the Constitution and Canons of the General Conventions and the Ordinals of the Church, and observe also the actual relation of our Bishops to the Diocesan Conventions, he will be ready at once to inquire, in almost the very words of St. Jerome to Evagrius or Evangelus: “What does the Bishop do, *ordinatione excepta*, *ordination excepted*, which the Presbyter may not do?”

The Bishop has *canonically* a general right of supervision over the spiritual and other interests of his Diocese; and he has, moreover, a position of extraordinary moral influence.* But he has *not a single right* beyond, or above, or aside from the laws of the Church.

* The writer cannot soon forget the impression made on his mind, when once in his youth he heard the venerable Bishop Brownell, of Con-

It is evident, from what has been shown, that the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church have not *now* any too much power, nor indeed any power which ought to be restrained, or which may not be further restrained, if the whole Church think best, by law.

But as many minds are very apprehensive that the Bishops of this Church do have, or at least may have, an undue and arbitrary and oppressive power, we will state a few reasons to show that such an apprehension is altogether unwarrantable.

1. The organization of the Church, both general and diocesan, as it has been developed, is such that both the clergy and the laity have the most unrestricted means of self-protection.

2. The Bishops are as much the subjects of ecclesiastical discipline as the clergy or the laity; and the least assumption, on the part of any one of them, of unlawful or uncanonical power, being a violation of his "promise of conformity to the doctrine and discipline (i. e., laws) and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," would make him liable to presentment and trial. Furthermore, he would be so liable in his own Diocese, the very place where such assumption would be first felt and resisted.

3. The Bishops, be their own dispositions ever so severe, are, equally with all others, under the influence and control of public opinion—that highest of all tribunals in our republican country. Their self-love and self-respect, if nothing more, should prevent Episcopal usur-

necticut, in referring to the fact above alluded to, apply with the deepest emotion to himself that solemn and affecting maxim of our Lord: "To whom much is given, from him shall much be required."

pations, even if they were not, as they are, from other causes impossible.

4. The Bishops depend, ordinarily, for their support even, and for all their official prerogatives, upon the free action of the clergy and laity. They know very well that any attempt or effort to increase their prerogatives, without an occasion satisfactory to the whole Church, would be the very last way to accomplish such an object.

5. The Bishops are always elected (according to the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church) by the Diocesan Conventions. The clergy and laity would not surely elect over themselves either monsters or tyrants. In this fact is the fullest security. If it should so happen that any Bishop elected and consecrated to a Diocese should be disposed to be arbitrary (yet by no overt breach of the law subjecting him to discipline), one would think that his Diocese would learn some carefulness and prudence for the election of his successor. But the supposition is improbable; for such a Bishop would find his hands tied continually, and his influence would be destroyed, and he would be compelled to one of the two alternatives—reformation or resignation. Or, in any event, the Church could soon make laws which should reach and control him.

6. Apart from these various considerations, in all of which it has been implied that the Bishops may be disposed to usurpation, there is another security which renders all these considerations actually unnecessary, and it is—the character of the Bishops. Who are the Bishops? They are men from the ranks, elected by the free suffrages of their brethren, both clerical and lay—

elected because of their worth, their fitness for the office—tried men, who would suffer the loss of all things rather than take one privilege unrighteously—faithful men, who have, in the laborious duties of the inferior ministry, proved themselves “worthy of a good degree”—men who have the confidence and affection of their brethren, whom their brethren exalt to be the first because they are supposed to be the best in the Church—men who will “be to the flock of Christ shepherds, not wolves, who will feed them and devour them not; who will hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcast, seek the lost; who will be so merciful, that they be not too remiss—so minister discipline, that they forget not mercy; that when the Chief Shepherd shall appear, they may receive the never-fading crown of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord.”*

We are willing to appeal to the character of the living Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church as well as of the departed, as to one—most powerful—testimony to the well-working of our ecclesiastical institutions. Let the reader look through the list of the House of Bishops, from the meek and venerable senior, who, like “Paul the aged,” even now fulfils laboriously and patiently his “care of all the Churches,” down to its junior member, who, like Timothy of Ephesus, was devoted to the work of the Lord Christ “from a child;” and then let him say if there are in the country an equal number of other men, whom, in respect of the various qualifications for the Episcopal office, he would desire to see in their places. We love our Bishops; we thank God for such overseers; we thank Him that, whatever may be

* Service for the Consecration of Bishops, Common Prayer Book.

the imperfections of our clergy or of our laity, we may point to them and say: "Hold such in reputation."

In conclusion, we ask: Is there anything in the fact of having Bishops or overseers, such as those in the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose powers are all exercised in "conformity and obedience to the doctrine, discipline, and worship" appointed by the Church, and who are directly responsible to the Church for all their conduct, and who, likewise, from the very circumstances of their appointment to office, must be good and faithful men—is there anything, we repeat, to deter Christians from a union with this Church? Indeed, is there not, in all those arrangements which refer to the Bishops and clergy, much to recommend the Protestant Episcopal Church as the "happy medium" between all extremes, and the best system for promoting the desirable result of Christian and ecclesiastical unity?

SECTION VIII.

ADMISSION TO THE SACRAMENTS.

Principles of Church membership important—two sacraments—admission to Baptism—requisites—belief in the Scriptures and earnest self-consecration to the service of Christ—no requisites beyond the *spiritual character* of a Christian—admission to the Lord's Supper—through Confirmation, which is the resumption of the Baptismal obligation—Sacraments open to all true disciples of Christ—free as the Saviour's blood—the Church has no right to restrict them from any who love their Lord—the clergy bound to administer them—liable to punishment if arbitrary—no substitution of human traditions in place of the Divine commandments—the sacraments of the Protestant Episcopal Church open to all Christians in our land.

THE title of this section is a phrase synonymous with the more common but less correct phrases: Admission to the Church, or to the privileges of the Church, or of Church membership. Any person having free access to the sacraments is, in that fact, shown to be in full communion with his brethren. And the chief subjects of watchfulness are the sacraments; and discipline consists generally in the limitation or forbiddal of sacramental privileges. It is, therefore, an important characteristic of any Church—the mode or rules of admission to the sacraments.

The sacraments of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the language of its catechism, are “two only, as generally necessary to salvation—that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.”

1. BAPTISM.—The rule for admission to baptism is in the rubric prefatory to the Office for its ministration: “When any such persons as are of riper years are to be baptized, timely notice shall be given to the minister; so that due care may be taken for their examination, whether they be sufficiently instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion; and that they may be exhorted to prepare themselves, with prayers and fasting, for the receiving of this Holy Sacrament.”

The only public confession required is in the following extract from the same service:

“The Minister shall then demand of the Persons to be baptized as follows, the Questions being considered as addressed to them severally, and the Answers to be made accordingly:

Question. Dost thou renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the sinful desires of the flesh; so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?

Answer. I renounce them all; and, by God's help, will endeavor not to follow, nor be led by them.

Question. Dost thou believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith, as contained in the Apostles' Creed?*

Answer. I do.

Question. Wilt thou be baptized in this Faith?

Answer. That is my desire.

Question. Wilt thou then obediently keep God's holy will and commandments, and walk in the same all the days of thy life?

Answer. I will, by God's help."

It will be perceived that nothing is required, for this holy ordinance of entrance into Christ's visible Church, more than a solemn confession of Christ and self-dedication to his service, a renunciation of the sins of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and a declaration of belief in the great historical facts and uncontroverted practical doctrines of Christianity. There is no profession of any Philosophy of Religion, or of anything not clearly revealed and declared in the Scripture; *no requisition of anything not indispensably necessary to the spiritual character of a true disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ.*

2. THE SUPPER OF THE LORD.—The rule for adminis-

* This Creed, a concise and beautiful summary of Christian doctrine, is as follows:

"I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth:

And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord; Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary; Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell (*or* He went into the place of departed spirits), The third day he rose from the dead; He ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy Catholic Church, The Communion of Saints; The forgiveness of sins; The resurrection of the body; And the life everlasting. *Amen.*"

sion to the Supper of the Lord is in the Rubric at the end of the Order of Confirmation: "There shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion, until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed."

Confirmation is administered by the Bishop to such persons as, being prepared for the Holy Communion, are recommended to him by the parish minister for the ordinance: "The minister of every parish shall either bring, or send in writing, with his hand subscribed thereunto, the names of all such persons within his parish, as he shall think fit to be presented to the Bishop to be confirmed."*

The public confession then made in Confirmation is all that is required for the Supper of the Lord. It is in the following:

"Then shall the Bishop say (to the persons to be confirmed), 'Do ye here, in the presence of God, and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that ye made, or that was made in your name, at your baptism; ratifying and confirming the same; and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe and do all those things which ye then undertook, or your sponsors then undertook for you?'

And every one shall audibly answer,
'I do.'"

It will be perceived that the only confession required is the ratification or renewal of the baptismal vow and the baptismal faith.

The same remarks made on that baptismal confession are equally applicable here.

* Rubric at the end of the Catechism.

The Sacraments in the Protestant Episcopal Church, we have shown, are open to all who receive the truth of the Scriptures, and who have devoted themselves to the discipleship of the Son of God. Whatsoever may be his peculiarity of opinion on a thousand topics of biblical interpretation or of systematic and philosophical theology, whatsoever may be his natural infirmity of mind or the prejudices of his education, whether he be Calvinist or Arminian, of the old school or of the new school, or none of these, *if he be a true disciple of the blessed Redeemer*, the man is welcome to the sacraments of his Master.

There is a stronger view of this fact. Such a man as this referred to may come and *demand* admission to the sacraments, and there is no power in the Church to refuse him; he may demand the sacraments, and he may prosecute the clergyman who shall contumaciously and arbitrarily refuse them to him, even to ecclesiastical censure and degradation.*

We ask the reader to look again at the requisites for admission to the sacraments, and we tell him that, if he can return the answers there given to the questions there propounded, he will be welcome to all the privileges of Church-membership; nay, he has a right lawfully to demand that he be received to an equality in all things with his brethren in the Protestant Episcopal Church.†

* See the Section (No. 11) on Discipline.

† To be a minister, be it remembered, however, more is required, viz.: "conformity to the doctrines, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," as these are at any time canonically defined by the authority of the whole Church. This has been explained in Section 6, on the Ordination and Duties of Ministers, and will be further explained in the next Section (9), on Creeds.

The longer we have lived, and the more deeply and prayerfully we have thought upon this subject, the more thoroughly are we convinced that the rule here exhibited is the true one. As the redemption of Christ is effectual for all who turn to Him, as the Holy Spirit works in holiness upon all hearts that open themselves to Him, independently of all intellectual tests or associational conditions, so let the two only sacraments of the Church be open to all His sincere followers who accept the great facts of the Gospel, and who, confessing the Saviour, love Him truly and are led by His Spirit.

It is in our heart to enlarge much upon the subject of this section, and to defend more elaborately these regulations of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but we must leave them to the decision of the reader upon his own investigation of their merits.

The theory of the Protestant Episcopal Church is, that the sacraments of our Lord are as free to all His true disciples as are the benefits of His precious blood. And sin is upon the man, or the Church, that dares to put any bar between the sacraments and the true disciple of our Lord. But, alas! how often in our Protestant land do they "teach for doctrines the commandments of men," and substitute mere human traditions in place of the commandments of God! We hold that the Church may not reject any whom Christ has admitted to His love, and whom Christ will not reject at the last. If the Church of Rome has erred in withholding the cup from the laity, what shall we say of those Protestant Churches which perseveringly withhold both the bread and the wine from all, even true disciples of

Christ, who cannot conscientiously believe, or profess to believe, in certain peculiar and unimportant dogmas? When Christ our Lord has declared, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved," and when He has commanded all those who love Him, "Do this, as oft as ye eat this bread and drink of this cup, in remembrance of Me," what right has the Church (the company of His disciples, bound to obey Him, and to fulfil His will in all things) to superadd to His commands the conditions of its frail and unwise humanity? At this moment there are hundreds of Churches, professedly Protestant, in our land, contending with each other, each systematically debarring forever from Christ's sacraments, in the keeping of itself (supposed, in the very theory of its separation from other Churches, to be the "one body," the model of the one universal Church), the thousands and tens of thousands of Christ's beloved disciples who do not conscientiously believe, or declare a belief, in certain tenets or practices which are made and put forward by them as terms of communion—a belief in which is, upon their own acknowledgment, in nowise necessary to either the formation or the proof of the Christian character, a spiritual discipleship of Christ. To take a single illustration, there is a Christian Church in the United States numbering about *fifteen hundred thousand members*, the Methodist Episcopal Church; and it is a distinctively Arminian Church. Now its members are, upon the acknowledgment of all, in great numbers most devotedly pious and exemplary followers of Christ. Yet *not one* of these fifteen hundred thousand Christians could be received *into regular standing, as a member*, of a large proportion of the Churches, profess-

edly Calvinistic, of our country. So far as the theory or system of these last named Churches is concerned, every one of these *fifteen hundred thousand* Christians would be compelled to live and to die without the sacraments of their Lord; not because they do not love Christ, not because they do not wish His sacraments, not because they do not fulfil all *His* commandments, but simply because they cannot believe in a certain way upon certain topics, purely intellectual and not connected with Christian spirituality—simply because they cannot comply with certain instructions or devices of men. And for aught we know to the contrary, there may be some Arminian Churches in our country as particular in the exclusion of Calvinists from the sacraments of their Lord. No terms of communion should ever be insisted on but such as the Lord has clearly required—faith in Him, and confession of His name, and a Christian heart and life. Matters of mere opinion and interpretation, precepts of external order, rules of expediency however expedient and not of Divine requirement, philosophical or metaphysical dogmas, theories of morals or of political convictions, none of these should be ever made terms of communion. And yet there are religious bodies which repel persons from the Lord's Supper, unless they hold certain views and make certain promises not prescribed by Christ—in one case as to secret societies, in another case as to musical instruments or arrangements, in another case as to modes of missionary effort, in another case as to the pledge of total abstinence, and so on. These lay burdens which the Lord never laid upon His people, and do the very things which the Romanists do, and show how extremes

meet. We speak of Church systems. Accordingly we say that, if Romanism be the name of a system which sets up unlawful terms of admission to the sacraments, which superadds to Christ's commands merely human traditions, and which therefore oppresses and tyrannizes over Christ's true disciples, and which therein disobeys and dishonors Christ, then there is such a thing in our country as Protestant Romanism, and that on a large scale. And it is necessary that the cry of the great Reformers be continued even in our day and country, "Come out and be separate," until the Reformation of Christ's Church be complete, and her primitive purity be restored, and her members all "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made them free."

We love our Christian brethren in all denominations—all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. But we cannot, and ought not to, speak otherwise than solemnly and strongly of errors, especially when they are so widely prevalent, and when the very perfectness of Christ's Church and the Christian liberty of His disciples are so imminently endangered, so systematically violated.

It is the spirit of intolerance which has so divided the Church, and these thoroughly false and unchristian notions of what is required for admission to the sacraments. The Lord's Table has been regarded as belonging to men rather than to the Master; and men have dictated their own terms of communion, in a thousand matters of personal opinion and prejudice, instead of suffering every poor sinner who has confessed his Lord and loves Him, to fulfil that dear Lord's dying commandment, "Do this in remembrance of Me."

There is one Church which may hold all these Christians—one in which they shall all be welcome to the sacraments of their common Lord, and in which, while they shall be “all one in Christ Jesus,” they shall be at liberty to differ as widely as they may please on the many topics which now divide them, the determination of which is not essential to holiness or to salvation. Being thus united, they will have less to separate them even on these points, and may hope for an honest and an earlier agreement in their intellectual theories.

SECTION IX.

CREEDS.

Enumeration of the creeds of the Protestant Episcopal Church—in what respects the creeds are obligatory upon the members of the Church—the laity—the clergy—the Apostles’ Creed only to be believed and confessed *ex animo*—the creeds are adopted by the majority of the whole Church in the General Convention—the benefit of the creeds—why the Church requires any creed—no other, more minute and explicit than the Apostles’ Creed, ought to be required for admission to the sacraments—the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church in regard to her creeds favorable to the discovery and the security of Christian truth—the Protestant Episcopal Church fitted for the union of all Christians who love their Lord supremely, and each other affectionately and forbearingly.

THE basis of all religious doctrine and practice in the Protestant Episcopal Church is Holy Scripture. So do all Churches claim, none more decidedly than the Protestant Episcopal Church, as in the sixth article: “Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to sal-

vation ; so that whatever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." So, too, in the question put to every Presbyter and Bishop at his ordination : "Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain all doctrine required as necessary for eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ ? And are you determined out of the said Scriptures to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach or maintain nothing as necessary to eternal salvation but that which you shall be persuaded may be concluded and proved by the Scripture ?"

I. What are the standards of doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church ?

These are contained in the two books of Homilies, the thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and in the language of the various formularies and offices of the Church.

II. What are its creeds ? The Apostles' Creed, and also the Nicene, which more fully interprets the former.

In what respect are the creeds obligatory upon the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church ? The Apostles' Creed is required to be believed and confessed *ex animo* by every person, clerical and lay, in communion with this Church through the sacraments. This is the only creed which is required to be so believed and confessed by any member of this Church. The reasons of the requisition were alluded to in the last section.

In the case of the clergy there is a further obligation. Every Deacon, and Priest, and Bishop is obliged,

prior to his ordination, to "engage and promise conformity to the doctrines (and discipline, *in the case of the Bishop*) and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States." *

The object accomplished by this engagement of conformity is the harmony, and, in general terms, the internal unity of the Church.

III. May the creeds or the standards of doctrine be changed ?

Theoretically, everything in the Prayer Book is under the control of the General Convention, with the consent of the majority of the Diocesan Conventions. But, practically and actually, the creeds can never be changed, because they lie at the foundation of the Church as a teacher of doctrine. They are the testimony of the universal Church, from the days of the apostles to the present time, as to what the true doctrine of the Church is ; and the appeal as to all points contested is to them as the most authoritative witnesses of Christian truth. And all our formularies as standards of doctrine rest upon them. These formularies may from time to time be changed in their phraseology, not affecting fundamental doctrine. They may be shortened or amplified, and their form may be modified as the exigencies, or necessities, or activities of the Church may from time to time require. But the great essential doctrine of the Church, as set forth in the Scriptures and the universal or catholic creeds, will remain "as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end."

IV. We will now briefly reply to two or three in-

* See Section 6, on the "Ordination and Duties of Ministers."

quiries which may be proposed by different classes of readers.

1. Since the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are expected, or rather required, to believe heartily, and confess publicly, only one of the creeds, the Apostles', and that the most concise and the most general and Scriptural in its terms, what is the benefit of these creeds?

We reply: These creeds, as they exist from time to time, are the religious faith of the whole Church. On all matters contained in them, therefore, the members of the Church learn to be kind and tolerant toward each other.

Furthermore and chiefly, these creeds, next to the Scriptures, and helping to interpret them as authoritative and most impressive witnesses, serve as standards of religious faith and duty, and are powerful agents to instruct the ignorant, to confirm the wavering, to restrain the rash, and to guide the inquiring.

2. Since only the Apostles' Creed is made the test of religious (intellectual) opinion for admission to the sacraments, why does the Church require any creed for this purpose?

We reply: Because *the confession of religious faith on these occasions is Scriptural*, and has been practised by the universal Church in all ages; and the form on these occasions in the apostolical and primitive Church was substantially the same with that contained in the Apostles' Creed. We contend, moreover, that there is nothing oppressive in requiring the confession of this creed, inasmuch as all Christians accept it as containing the essential articles of the Christian faith.

As to the abstract propriety of *standards of faith or doctrine* in a Church (not as *articles of faith or terms of communion or requisites for the sacraments*), we contend that there always must and will be such from the very nature of things. Even in those cases where it is supposed that no creeds exist, the prayers and sermons of the minister or preacher, the Psalms and the Hymns in use, etc., are the exponents and representatives of the religious opinions, that is, they are the creeds, of the congregation which adopts and approves them as its own.

3. Since none other than the Apostles' Creed is obligatory (that is, under the penalty of a refusal of the sacraments except it be confessed) upon the members of the Church, and since all persons who believe the Scriptures and are not infidels will acknowledge this creed, whatever may be their differences in interpreting and explaining the Scriptures, is there not, therefore, danger to the doctrines of the Church from such liberality? and ought not another and more minute and explicit creed to be substituted?

We reply: The Church has no right to require any further intellectual qualifications for the sacraments than a belief in the plain and indisputable facts and teachings of the Scripture, such as is expressed, substantially, in the Apostles' Creed. When it goes beyond this, it sets up human reasonings, the doctrines of men, as the terms upon which men are to receive the privileges of Christ's Church—a usurpation which cannot be justified. It is not for the Church, in the execution of its trust, to say what is danger on the one hand, or what is expediency on the other. It is simply to admin-

ister the ordinances of Christ upon His own terms, and as He himself would to all His true disciples, and leave the protection of its doctrines to the gracious and mighty providence of its great Head.

We grant that the standards of doctrine in the Church, as they exist from time to time, are, possibly or theoretically, liable to be changed or modified ; but we contend there is no danger to Christian truth under the regulations objected to. The object of the Church is not to perpetuate the thousand peculiar interpretations of Scripture and the many other opinions which happen at any one time to be generally maintained. Its object is to perpetuate the Scriptures, and to develop and extend Christian truth. It is secured completely against any hasty or immature change of its standards ; while, at the same time, it keeps itself ready and willing to allow any change in them, whensoever the cautious judgment and mature deliberation of the whole Church has prepared it for such a change, and the lawful decision of the true majority demands it.

Under the existing regulations of the Protestant Episcopal Church, there is room for the most free enjoyment of honest private opinion, and liberty for the most unreserved discussion ; there are no penalties nor restraints upon opinion or discussion. And whensoever any opinion, at variance with any other at present embodied in its standards, shall become the opinion of a majority of the whole Church, if a case so improbable may be supposed, it may then, in a quiet and regular way, be acknowledged, and the public standards and teachings of the Church be made to conform to it. In the mean time it must be thoroughly tested, and truth

will be promoted by the discussion. If the opinion be not so manifestly truth as to commend itself in the discussion to the majority of the whole Church, it certainly is not worthy of being publicly or formally acknowledged. If, on the other hand, it be so manifestly truth, there surely ought not to be any hindrance to its public and formal acknowledgment.

Let the minority then, if there be such on any question, while they have unrestrained access to all the privileges of the Church of Christ, and while there is no bar to the utmost freedom of discussion, and none therefore to the eventual triumph of truth (and the opinions of any hypothetical minority are supposed by them to be truth), be wisely satisfied with their assured liberty of opinion and discussion, so long as their access to the sacraments is not hampered by any wrong tests or unscriptural conditions. Let them labor on for truth. If they have it with them, they will ultimately and certainly carry the whole Church by the truth. Let them labor in faith; for their efforts as brethren, and within the Church, will be vastly more effective than their efforts as opponents or adversaries without it.

It appears to us that a Church having such regulations as those of the Protestant Episcopal Church is constituted, better than all others, for the elucidation, the extension, and the perpetuity of Christian truth; and therefore for the union of all those who love our Lord with supreme devotion, and who love each other with brotherly kindness and affectionate forbearance.

SECTION X.

DOCTRINE.

The doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church Scriptural and practical—enumeration of some prominent doctrines—reference to standards—the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church in relation to doctrines connected with the philosophy of religion—the thirty-nine Articles—especially the seventeenth article—controversies concerning them—formerly—now ceased—benefit of the controversy—history of the Articles—their sense in the English Church—to be literally and liberally interpreted—quotations from Bishop Burnet and Bishop White—both Calvinists and Arminians always in the English Church—subscriptions of the clergy—history of the Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States—established in 1801—are articles of peace—both Calvinists and Arminians in the Protestant Episcopal Church—members of this Church free to be either, and to discuss their opinions—both clergy and laity—but the pulpit is protected from both—the clergy to preach only Scripture—these, if they please, as Scripture, but not as a system—neither Calvinism nor Arminianism, as such, may be advocated or be condemned in the pulpit—only the Word of God to be preached—proved—the Protestant Episcopal Church well arranged to unite all Christians of all opposing views on these subjects.

THE doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as taught in its various formularies and standards, is strictly Scriptural and practical, rather than philosophical and abstract; and this is generally, we believe, as it ought to be universally, the doctrine taught by its living ministry from the pulpit.

That man is by nature very far gone from original righteousness, and utterly unable to do anything good of himself; that the Lord Jesus Christ made, by his one oblation of Himself once offered, a full, perfect,

and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world ; that no man can be saved except he be a disciple of Christ, and be converted by the Spirit of God ; that the Holy Ghost is always reproving the unconverted, and sanctifying the watchful and prayerful believer ; that whosoever will, may (the Holy Spirit being ever ready to help) come to Christ and be saved ; and that all who do not repent of sin, and believe (practically and spiritually as well as intellectually) in the Son of God, are exposed to everlasting damnation, and can never see God if they die without repentance and without faith, are cardinal and prominent doctrines, and are continually repeated in all its Confessions of Faith and standards of instruction, exhortation, and prayer.

The doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, adjunct to those here mentioned, and on many other points which we have no space to notice or to defend, may be seen by the reader who will examine its published standards.

Our chief design in this section is to define the position of the Protestant Episcopal Church as respects those doctrines which are especially connected with the philosophy of religion, and are known by the names of Calvinism and Arminianism. These two general names cover, in popular language, several varieties of opinion.

It has been debated very much formerly, and chiefly in the Church of England, by the Calvinists, that certain of the thirty-nine Articles of Religion are favorable to their views ; and by the Arminians, that these and other of the Articles, and portions of the public formularies, are favorable to their opinions. That controversy was the occasion of a very thorough historical research

into the opinions of the first English Reformers, and their connection with the Continental divines. It was also the occasion of a very careful comparison of the respective dates or periods when the English Articles and Formularies were first arranged, and when the Calvinistic and Arminian systems were first generally agitated. The controversy has of late years almost entirely ceased; and it is now very generally conceded that the Articles of the English Church (with which, in fact, the controversy is mainly concerned) were framed, not with a reference to the systems known afterward distinctively as Calvinism and Arminianism, but with a reference to previous systems maintained in the Churches of the East and of the West prior to, and at the date of, the Reformation. Their object was primarily to elucidate the ancient doctrines of the Christian Church, and to expose many errors of the Church of Rome; and not to decide upon questions which had hardly begun to be controverted by the Continental Protestants.

Not to enter upon a discussion of the sense of the Articles, we wish to state that there always have been, in the Church of England, both Calvinists and Arminians of every grade in full communion with that Church and in the discharge of its highest offices, clergymen and laymen; and that their respective systems have been very freely and extensively treated and disputed, without subjecting any of the controversialists to discipline. Now, in the Church of England, every clergyman is obliged to subscribe the Articles "willingly, and *ex animo*, and acknowledge all and every Article to be agreeable to the Word of God." At the same time each

subscriber must take the Articles "in the literal and grammatical sense." In this way, while the Articles concerned in this discussion are worded in general terms capable of several constructions, men may conscientiously subscribe them with different opinions. The facts referred to show that even in England these Articles are not supposed to be decisive upon either side of the question between the disputants. In confirmation of our statement, we may add that Bishop Burnet, at the close of his elaborate exposition of the seventeenth article, declares: "The Church has not been peremptory, but a latitude has been left to different opinions;" and Bishop White, of our own time, in his "Comparative Views," asserts: "The Reformers of the Church of England did indeed accommodate to an opposition of opinion existing as early as the fifth century of the Christian Church."

At all events, whatever may be the sense of the Articles in the English Church, those of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are not to be judged strictly by that sense, but by themselves.

The Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States were not established by the General Convention until September 12th, in the year 1801, after the whole subject of Articles of Religion, and of these in particular, had been before the Church and the General Convention for many years. They were finally adopted in their present form as articles of peace and a declaration of opinion, and not as authoritative upon the conscience, like the Apostles' Creed, as articles of faith or terms of communion. They are binding upon the laity just so far as they expound and testify to

Christian truth, and illustrate the general judgment of the Church ; and in this influence, as testimony, they have great force. They are obligatory upon the clergy just so far as they are embraced under the "promise of *conformity* to the doctrines, etc., of the Protestant Episcopal Church." This obligation is, nevertheless, sufficient for the maintenance of concord, and of uniformity in the public instructions of the pulpit.

An interesting and succinct history of the discussion of the Articles in the General Convention, and of their final establishment in 1801, is copied into the Appendix No. C, from the "Memoir of the Life of Bishop White," by the Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

From this history of their establishment it appears that all efforts to make them speak more distinctly on either side of the controverted systems of philosophical theology were rejected, and that the Articles were finally left without any reference to the more modern controversies.

As a matter of fact, too, there are Calvinists and Arminians among both the clergy and the laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and all are considered as perfectly justified in holding their particular views.

The opinion of the writer, which he states with diffidence, as he has formed it from a consideration of the history of the Articles in our American Church, as compared with the obligations assumed in the services for baptism and confirmation, and in the ordination offices, is this—that all the members of the Church, both clergy

and laity, are at liberty to hold any opinions they may see best on these systems, and are also at liberty to discuss their opinions as they may please, and at all times, *with one exception*. This exception regards the public preaching of the clergy. The writer supposes that no minister of this Church has any right to advocate either of the controverted systems, *as such*, in the pulpit. Else these Articles are not Articles of peace, and will not accomplish uniformity in the public ministry. If one minister may argue for, or declaim against, the one system, another minister has an equal right to argue for, or declaim against, the other system; and thus the pulpit may be contradictory, and the Articles be made, contrary to their design, Articles of contention. The writer supposes that, in the purpose of this Church, no minister is to be known in his pulpit as a Calvinist or an Arminian; that he has no right there to preach the one or the other system, or to condemn the one or the other as such. He has a right to explain the Articles, as the decisions of the Church, or to preach on any of their topics as Scriptural, in the pulpit. He may advocate a philosophical system out of the pulpit as he may see fit. But in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the entire preaching of the minister, and all the instruction he may communicate to any in his ministerial or official character, *must be purely Scriptural*. The office of the ministry in this Church is solemnly, and singly, and jealously devoted to the heralding of the Word of God.

A few extracts from the Ordination Services will sustain our assertion. In the exhortation in the Ordination of Priests is the following decisive passage:

“Forasmuch then as your Office is both of so great

excellency, and of so great difficulty, ye see with how great care and study ye ought to apply yourselves, as well to show yourselves dutiful and thankful unto that Lord who hath placed you in so high a dignity ; as also to beware that neither you yourselves offend, nor be occasion that others offend. Howbeit ye cannot have a mind and will thereto of yourselves ; for that will and ability is given of God alone : therefore ye ought, and have need, to pray earnestly for His Holy Spirit. And seeing that ye cannot by any other means compass the doing of so weighty a work, pertaining to the salvation of man, *but with doctrine and exhortation taken out of the Holy Scriptures*, and with a life agreeable to the same ; consider how studious ye ought to be *in reading and learning the Scriptures*, and in framing the manners both of yourselves and of them that specially pertain unto you, *according to the rule of the same Scriptures* ; and for this self-same cause, how ye ought to forsake and set aside, as much as ye may, all worldly cares and studies.

“ We have good hope that ye have well weighed these things with yourselves long before this time ; and that ye have clearly determined, by God’s grace, to give yourselves wholly to this Office, whereunto it hath pleased God to call you : so that, as much as lieth in you, ye will apply yourselves wholly to this one thing, and draw all your cares and studies this way ; and that ye will continually pray to God the Father, by the mediation of our only Saviour Jesus Christ, for the heavenly assistance of the Holy Ghost : that *by daily reading and weighing the Scriptures*, ye may wax riper and stronger in your Ministry ; and that ye may so endeavor

yourselves, from time to time, to sanctify the lives of you and yours, and to fashion them after the rule and doctrine of Christ, that ye may be wholesome and godly examples and patterns for the people to follow."

Then the three questions and answers, in the ordination of both Priests and Bishops, the only ones which relate particularly to preaching, are these :

"*The Bishop.* Are you persuaded that the Holy Scriptures contain all Doctrine required as necessary for eternal salvation through faith in Jesus Christ? and are you determined *out of the said Scriptures* to instruct the people committed to your charge, and to teach nothing, as necessary to eternal salvation, but that which you shall be persuaded *may be concluded and proved by the Scripture?*

Answer. I am so persuaded, and have so determined, by God's grace.

The Bishop. Will you be ready, with all faithful diligence, to banish and drive away from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines *contrary to God's Word*; and to use both public and private monitions and exhortations, as well to the sick as to the whole within your cures, as need shall require, and occasion shall be given?

Answer. I will, the Lord being my helper.

The Bishop. Will you be diligent in prayers, and in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in such studies as help to the knowledge of the same, laying aside the study of the world and the flesh?

Answer. I will endeavor so to do, the Lord being my helper."

Thus it appears that the Scriptures only are recog-

nized in the public ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that there is no obligation, and indeed no permission, to its clergy to preach except upon the Sacred Scriptures immediately and distinctly.

Hence, while all the members of the Church, both clergy and laity, are left at perfect liberty to form and to hold and to discuss any conscientious opinions on these controverted systems, and this, too, without affecting any of their rights or privileges of Church-membership, at the very same time the pulpit is protected from discords, and the people are secured in their right to be always instructed from the Sacred Scriptures; and the public ministry is compelled ever to fulfil its one holy office of publishing the divine truth, of proclaiming to a needy world the message of that mercy and salvation which God has provided through His Son and Spirit.

Does not the Protestant Episcopal Church deserve the approbation of all Christians, however they may differ on these controverted doctrines? And does it not come before them, and offer itself to them all, as a friendly arbiter, by whom their differences may be reconciled, or, at least, by whose agency they may "agree to differ," when they shall have learned that their Christian interests, and aims, and hopes, and affections are common, and that they may worship God in a common temple?

SECTION XI.

DISCIPLINE.

The Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church not arbitrary—regulated by law—the *occasions* defined by the General Convention—the *modes* by the Diocesan Conventions—the *subjects*. THE MINISTRY—degrees of discipline—enumeration of offences liable to discipline—prosecutors—candidates for orders liable as laymen—mode of trial of ministers—each order tried by peers—sentence pronounced by the Bishop. THE LAITY—*occasions and mode* of Discipline—right of appeal—first to the Bishop—then to a special Ecclesiastical Diocesan court. Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church rather merciful than austere—defended—open to improvement—present principles just—proper to an all-embracing Church.

THE Discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church is not arbitrary; it is defined and regulated by law.

The *occasions* on which discipline shall be administered are all defined by the General Convention.

The particular *modes* of its administration are for the most part defined by the Diocesan Conventions.

The subjects of discipline are—all unworthy members of the Church, both of the ministry and the laity.

1. THE MINISTRY.—There are three degrees of discipline, namely, admonition, suspension, and degradation. Deposition and displacement are synonymous with degradation.*

The offences which make any minister liable to discipline are various: such as discontinuance of his ministry, neglect of public worship or of the holy communion, frequenting improper places of amusement,

* Title II., Canon 2.

presenting an unworthy candidate for ordination, obstinate refusal to resign a rectorship in case of certain specified differences with his congregation,* violation of his ordination vows and of the laws and canons of the Church, as well as immoralities of all sorts.†

Any minister wishing to renounce the ministry of this Church may, at his own request, be displaced; and if his moral character be not implicated, this fact shall be declared.‡

Whenever there is a public rumor, or a formal complaint, against any minister, it is the duty of the Bishop or of the Standing Committee, as the case may be, to take measures for bringing the individual accused to trial.§

Candidates for the ministry are liable in their character as laymen. If any candidate, however, shall delay longer than three years to apply for his first and second examinations, or longer than five years to apply for his third and fourth examinations, unless the Bishop for sufficient reasons grant him a special permission for such delay, his name must be struck from the list of candidates ||

In all ecclesiastical trials one rule applies, that the accused party is to be tried by his peers—a Deacon or Presbyter by a court of Clergymen, a Bishop by Bishops.

In every trial of a minister, the decision of the ecclesiastical court appointed or provided for by the Convention of the Diocese to which he belongs, is definitive. The accused may be allowed a new trial if there be new

* Title II., Canon 4.

† Ibid., Canon 2.

‡ Ibid., Canon 5.

§ Ibid., Canon 2.

|| Title I., Canon 4, Section 10.

or fuller testimony to be presented. But there is no court of appeal of higher authority than the ecclesiastical court referred to, since each Diocese is independent in the management of its own affairs.

Every sentence, after the decision of such ecclesiastical court, is pronounced by a Bishop, whether it be against a Deacon, or a Presbyter, or a Bishop.*

2. THE LAITY.—The *occasions* and the *mode* of discipline, in the case of the laity, are both expressed in the first two Rubrics, prefatory to the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, as follows :

“ If among those who come to be partakers of the Holy Communion, the Minister shall know any to be an open and notorious evil liver, or to have done any wrong to his neighbors by word or deed, so that the Congregation be thereby offended ; he shall advertise him, that he presume not to come to the Lord's Table until he have openly declared himself to have truly repented and amended his former evil life, that the Congregation may thereby be satisfied ; and that he hath recompensed the parties to whom he hath done wrong ; or at least declare himself to be in full purpose so to do as soon as he conveniently may.”

In these Rubrics it will be seen that a very solemn responsibility is laid upon the soul of the minister himself who is watching for the souls of his people, and one which he cannot shirk from himself or upon any other, and which he cannot divide with any other. If discipline in a needful case is ever exercised, he must initiate it.

“ The same order shall the Minister use with those

* Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 8.

betwixt whom he perceiveth malice and hatred to reign, not suffering them to be partakers of the Lord's Table until he know them to be reconciled. And if one of the parties, so at variance, be content to forgive from the bottom of his heart all that the other hath trespassed against him, and to make amends for that wherein he himself hath offended ; and the other party will not be persuaded to a godly unity, but remain still in his frowardness and malice ; the Minister in that case ought to admit the penitent person to the Holy Communion, and not him that is obstinate. Provided, that every Minister so repelling any, as is herein specified, shall be obliged to give an account of the same to the Ordinary, as soon as conveniently may be."

These Rubrics are condensed in Title II., Canon 12, Section 2, as follows : "If any persons within this Church offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons shall be repelled from the Holy Communion agreeably to the Rubric."

Every layman, subjected to discipline as above, has a right of appeal to the Bishop. And if the Bishop think not best to reverse, that is, if he should approve, the action of the clergyman, the person has a right to demand a trial by such ecclesiastical court as is provided for by the canons of the Diocese to which he belongs. And the decision of such court is definitive.

Any clergyman who should exercise discipline arbitrarily and without sufficient and canonical cause, would himself be liable to a prosecution (both civil and ecclesiastical) by the layman or others, for a violation of the canons of the Church.

If any Bishop, in his action on the report of a cler-

gyman in reference to his suspension of a communicant, or upon the appeal of any person repelled, should deal unjustly or arbitrarily, such Bishop may be proceeded against on a charge of violating his ordination vow to "execute discipline," etc., provided the wrong should be so flagrant and clear that "five male communicants of this Church in good standing, belonging to the Diocese of the accused, of whom two at least must be Presbyters," or "seven male communicants of this Church in good standing, of whom two at least shall be Presbyters, and three of which seven shall belong to the Diocese of the accused" (Title II., Canon 9), shall be willing to present charges in writing, with a view to the presentment of the Bishop for trial by his peers. This contingency is mentioned simply because we wish to illustrate the whole subject. It is one which never has occurred to our knowledge, and probably never will occur.

Thus the clergyman and the layman are each protected, the former in the fulfilment of his duty, the latter against the tyranny of an arbitrary clergyman.

It is perceived from the foregoing statements, that the clergyman has the sole right of exercising discipline in the case of a layman; while it is also perceived that the layman has a right of appeal and of self-protection, if he be innocent, and, indeed, a right of punishing the arbitrary and tyrannical clergyman.

It may be supposed by some that, under these circumstances, a clergyman will be tempted to relax discipline and to deal too leniently with even very unworthy members of the Church. If it were so, it would be better that the error should be on the side of mercy than

of severity, upon the acknowledged principle: "Better that ten guilty should escape than that one innocent should suffer." But to disprove the supposition, let it be remembered that, if the clergyman feels more the temptation to remissness as an individual, he also, as an individual, feels more of responsibility in fulfilling the personal and special trust committed to him. Besides, while he is faithful in discharging his duty, he will in most cases be tender toward the offending. And again, he will have the most powerful and constraining motives to use all possible means of private and pastoral exhortation and remonstrance to reclaim the offending, in order to save himself the necessity of exercising discipline. It is frankly admitted that no system of discipline is free from the defects which come from the weakness and frailty of men. In those communions where discipline is exercised by the members in Church assemblies, or by a few specially deputed, the influences of partisan feelings, or of family connections, or of wealth, or of social or civil position, have been proverbially, in frequent cases, the occasion of scandals, and have seriously interfered with just decisions. So there may be defects in the method here exhibited; but we regard it as less open to objections, and better provided with safeguards, than any other. Finally, under the regulations here detailed, besides the peculiar benefits just referred to, there are all the benefits supposed to be incident to discipline by the congregation or Church directly; for all the individuals who, under other regulations, would themselves administer the discipline in their congregational or Church capacity, may now compel the clergyman, if he be manifestly too remiss, to

perform his duty, under the pain of being brought by them to ecclesiastical trial for neglect of duty and violation of his ordination vows and of the canons of the Church.

It is to be expected that the experience of the Church, and the occurrence of new facts, will suggest (as has been already done continually) many improvements in the details of the whole system of ecclesiastical discipline. There will be a continual approximation toward a perfect system, even if such be never actually attained. Still it is thought that the principles in the present system are both liberal, and just, and efficient; and while they secure all the members of the Church against the tyranny of the ministers or of the brethren, they at the same time provide ample and effective instrumentalities for promoting the peace and honor of the Church, and for advancing the Christian holiness of its members.

We believe that the principles of ecclesiastical discipline in the Protestant Episcopal Church are proper for an extensive, all-embracing Church.

SECTION XII.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Public worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Precomposed Formularies—shall not discuss their propriety—the substance of them generally approved and admired—reference to an answer to some objections—generally used by dissenters in England—not in this country—but preferred by many of the pious and intelligent non-Episcopal clergy, and by many of their laity, in our country—the Festivals and

Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church observed in many denominations—the reading of the Bible without note or comment in public worship becoming more common in other denominations—also the responsive social reading of the Scriptures and worship better understood—the Liturgies of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the control of the Church—may be changed by a majority (in the General Convention) to any extent, even to abrogation—subject of changes sometimes discussed—when necessary or generally desired will be accomplished—those who love uniformity and order of some sort in public worship, may be united in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It is already well known to the reader, probably, that on all solemn stated occasions where an Episcopal Congregation is convened for the purpose of public worship, a *precomposed form* is employed for the purpose of directing uniformly and regularly the various devotional exercises of the assembly.

Our object here is not to discuss the propriety or the advantages of employing such a form.

As to the particular forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, we believe that if any of our readers, of whatsoever Christian denomination he may be a member, will take the trouble to peruse candidly the various contents of the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he will be ready not only to tolerate it, but he will esteem it as able and as interesting a leader of his devotions as any to which he may have been accustomed.*

The conviction is growing upon the public mind of

* An able answer to several of the most common prejudices against the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church—prejudices originating altogether in a misapprehension of the subject—may be found in a quotation from the Rev. Calvin Colton's "Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country," in the Appendix, No. D.

Protestant Christians that precomposed formularies of devotion are important. The Rev. Calvin Colton, who spent several years in England (himself being then a minister of the Presbyterian Church), writes as follows: "Having been intimate with Dissenters while in that country, I can say with pleasure that I never discovered among dissenting ministers and the most enlightened of their laity any degree of prejudice against the Liturgy, but rather a partiality in favor of it. Indeed, the entire Liturgy is actually used in a vast many dissenting chapels of London and over the kingdom. The whole of Lady Huntingdon's Connection use it; it is used in Whitfield's Chapels, at Tottenham Court Road, and at the Tabernacle, Moorfields, and in many others that might be named. I am clearly of opinion that there is little or no obstacle in the way of the return of the great majority of Dissenters to the bosom of the English Church, except the union of Church and state."

It is not true, indeed, that in this country non-Episcopalians have yet commenced the practice of using the Liturgy regularly. The prejudices have heretofore been too strong against it. But these are wearing away, perhaps, we may say, in a great measure worn away. The writer has been acquainted with many very respectable non-Episcopal ministers of various denominations; and in conversation with them on this subject, they have almost uniformly conceded their approval of a Liturgy, and not unfrequently they have expressed warmly their own desire to use one. Similar views are expressed often among the more intelligent of their laity. The Book of Common Prayer is now much more generally known; portions of it are extensively

used, with its Anthems, its Glorias, its Te Deum, its Gloria in Excelsis, its Collects and Prayers, in their public worship ; and we believe that, in the large majority of the extemporaneous public prayers of the present day, passages of the Liturgy will be recognized, naturally and liberally incorporated therein.

Then, again, the solemn religious Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church are commonly approved ; and the more important of these special religious anniversaries, such as Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, are now very generally observed in our country.

The extensive reading of the Bible, without note or comment, which is so prominent in all Episcopal services, is becoming more common, and is made more prominent in the services of other denominations.

So, too, the responsive reading of the Scriptures, and the responsive worship, which make every Episcopal Church like the social family group of worshippers, are better understood, and are even recommended often as worthy of imitation.

Our object is not to discuss the principle on which Liturgies are composed, nor to explain or apologize for the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. We have stated briefly the above facts to illustrate the assertion, that the public are not so much opposed to *a* Liturgy as to *the* Liturgy ; and not so much opposed to the substance of the Liturgy as to the particular arrangement of its parts. Some think it too long, others too diversified ; some think it too general, others too particular ; but all think it good, all admire it.

Our object in this section is to call attention to the fact that the Liturgical Formularies, the public worship

or Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are all under the control of the Church. They may be changed to any extent which, to the majority of the whole Church represented in the General Convention, may seem advisable. The General Convention has the whole subject under its cognizance. Any General Convention may propose an alteration or addition to any extent, and it must inform the several Diocesan Conventions of the proposal ; and if the next General Convention thereafter approve it, the proposed alteration or addition becomes the law of the Church. Thus changes may at any time, and to any extent, be effected, according to the varying circumstances and wants of the whole Church.*

The subject of modifications in the Liturgy has frequently been touched upon, and been considerably discussed, in the General Convention. Some modifications have been introduced ; others, when proposed, have been rejected. There has never yet been any expression of opinion, sufficiently general and sufficiently definite, by the whole Church, to warrant or authorize any very extensive changes. But the spirit of the General Convention is liberal, and necessarily so from the mode of its organization ; and whensoever there shall be any sufficiently general and definite demonstration by the Church that extensive changes are demanded, then such changes will be accomplished.

It has been supposed that, in the matter of public worship, there is an inflexible stiffness in the Protestant Episcopal Church ; that this Church is bound down to a fixed and invariable form, which can never be mod-

* Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Art. 8.

ified nor adapted to the changes in the public sentiment or taste, or to the varying circumstances and wants of society. It appears from our statements that this common supposition is altogether erroneous; that, in the matter of public worship, the pliability of the Church is as manifest as in all its other arrangements; that in this, as in everything else, the will of the majority of the whole Church is the supreme law.

It is astonishing what misapprehensions prevail in regard to this subject. It seems to be supposed that a rigid and arbitrary set of *forms* is necessary to the very structure of an Episcopal Church. But, indeed, *a perfect Episcopal Church may exist without any precomposed forms whatsoever*. It is, however, generally maintained by Episcopalians that the use of some precomposed Formularies of public worship are Scriptural. The views of the Protestant Episcopal Church on this whole subject of the use and obligation of forms and ceremonies are expressed frequently and clearly, not only in the eighth Article of its General Constitution, but in its various standards. Thus, in the thirty-fourth Article it is written: "Every particular or National Church hath authority to ordain, change, and abolish ceremonies or rites of the Church, ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done to edifying." To the same effect the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, at its very beginning, declares:

"It is a most invaluable part of that blessed *liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free*, that in His worship different forms and usages may without offence be allowed, provided the substance of the Faith be kept entire; and that in every Church what cannot be clearly

determined to belong to Doctrine must be referred to Discipline, and therefore, by common consent and authority, may be altered, abridged, enlarged, amended, or otherwise disposed of, as may seem most convenient for the edification of the people, 'according to the various exigencies of times and occasions.'

"The *Church of England*, to which the Protestant Episcopal Church in these States is indebted, under God, for her first foundation and a long continuance of nursing care and protection, hath, in the Preface of her Book of Common Prayer, laid it down as a rule, that 'The particular Forms of Divine Worship, and the Rites and Ceremonies appointed to be used therein, being things in their own nature indifferent and alterable, and so acknowledged, it is but reasonable that, upon weighty and important considerations, according to the various exigencies of times and occasions, such changes and alterations should be made therein, as to those who are in places of authority should, from time to time, seem either necessary or expedient.'

"The same Church hath not only in her Preface, but likewise in her Articles and Homilies, declared the necessity and expediency of occasional alterations and amendments in her Forms of Public Worship; and we find accordingly, that, seeking to 'keep the happy mean between too much stiffness in refusing, and too much easiness in admitting variations in things once advisedly established, she hath,' etc."

From these extracts it appears that the sense of the Church on the subject has been clearly and unqualifiedly expressed.

Now, granting for the occasion that the present ar-

rangements of the forms and modes of public worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church are not, in every respect, such as would be acceptable to the majority of all the Christians of our country if they were united in one Church, is it not at the same time perfectly manifest that, if they were all united in the Protestant Episcopal Church, they might at once, and according to the existing laws of this Church, make such arrangements as to such majority would be entirely satisfactory? Is it not also manifest that the majority, which exists at any time in this Church, may regulate, to suit itself and to accomplish what to it may appear the benefit of the whole, the entire order and method of public worship?

SECTION XIII.

RIGHTS OF THE LAITY.

Arrangement under a single view of previous observations—the laity an *order* in the Protestant Episcopal Church—their rights in parishes—rights in Diocesan Conventions—rights in the standing committees—rights in the General Convention—rights of Church membership—rights in ecclesiastical trials of discipline—rights of full and perpetual self-protection—their peculiarity as a constituent order in the Church insisted upon—the Protestant Episcopal Church worthy of the approbation of all Christians.

WE propose to offer nothing new in this section, but to recapitulate or arrange, under a single view, the rights of the laity which have been unfolded as they have come up in the course of our preceding observations.

The laity are recognized as a distinct and independent *order* in the Protestant Episcopal Church. They

have a constitutional or chartered right to act in all the legislative affairs of the Church without exception ; and this, not as they happen to be members of legislative bodies, but as a separate and independent order always represented in those bodies.

To be somewhat more particular :

I. The laity have a right to manage their own parochial affairs as members of separate and independent parishes, and to elect their own ministers and settle them.

This right of the laity to the entire control of parochial affairs in the calling of ministers is, as is evident, a thorough recognition of the Congregational theory of the absolute independence of local congregations. But, practically, it is not always best for even strong parishes ; and it works very badly in the case of feeble parishes not able to support themselves. It leaves many parishes unsupplied, and many clergy unemployed. It is inconsistent with the legitimate and proper influence of a Bishop, who, in his paternal relations to both clergy and people, is and ought to be the best adviser, and can understand best what is needed by all. Even the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, theoretically denying Episcopacy, in their missionary efforts at the West, where the stations are dependent upon outside help, have felt the inconvenience and the practical impossibility of carrying out their own theory, and have appointed for their missionary districts general agents, or overseers or bishops, who exercise in all this matter of parochial and ministerial relations just that Episcopal oversight and control which ought to be granted by law to the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The right of the laity in the one case here commented on is the only one which the writer thinks to be excessive and not to be praised. In all their other rights, as now to be further stated, he sympathizes heartily. See also Section III., under the third head.

II. The laity have the right to hold corporate funds, to appoint their own parish officers, etc.; and, finally, to elect or appoint and send lay delegates from the several parishes to represent them in the Diocesan Conventions.

III. They have a right, *as a separate order*, in the Diocesan Conventions, in the discussion and passage of all legislative acts; in the appointment of all conventional committees and officers; in the election of standing committees; in the regulation of ecclesiastical discipline, etc.; and finally, in the election of all the Diocesan Bishops of the Church, and in the election of clerical and lay deputies to the General Convention.

They have a right in the Diocesan Conventions, we repeat, being a separate and independent order, to a separate vote as such, and in this to an absolute veto on all proceedings whatsoever of these Conventions. If it should so happen that only a single layman should be present as a delegate in any organized Convention, he would represent *the order* of the Laity, and as such would have a right to the separate vote, and to the veto power, just as if all the lay delegates from all the parishes of the Diocese were present.

IV. They have a right, as members of the standing committee in many of the Dioceses, to act directly, as well as representatively, in advising the Bishop; in deciding (during the interims of the General Convention)

upon the election of Bishops by other Dioceses ; in short, in exercising all the manifold and important functions of that body, and especially in recommending all candidates for orders, first to be received as candidates by the Bishop, and afterward to be ordained by the Bishop.

We believe that in this last mentioned fact (as in others) the laity in the Protestant Episcopal Church exercise a power beyond that exercised by them in any other denomination whatsoever. They have something to do, and a right to do something, in everything appertaining to the interests or the duties of the Church. No person can be either received as a candidate for orders, or afterward be ordained, without the consent and recommendation of the standing committee. The laity in those Dioceses wherein they are members of this body may control the very power of ordination. The ministers in all other denominations, as we understand, do actually have the sole charge and control in the licensing or appointing of ministers. The ordination of ministers (already licensed) in the Congregational Churches is nearly equivalent to the settlement or institution of ministers in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

V. They have a right, *as an order*, in the General Convention, to act in the arrangement and regulation of all the formularies of the Church and modes of public worship ; in all the legislation of that body ; and, finally, in the recommendation and appointment of all the Bishops of the Church.

They have a right, in the General Convention, not only to free discussion, but also to a separate vote, and to a veto power, in every act of that body. If it should

so happen that in any General Convention there should be but a single lay deputy present, while all the clergy and all the Bishops from all parts of the country were also present, that single layman would represent his order for the whole United States, and, as such, might claim his separate vote, and his veto, in all the doings of the body.

VI. They have a right to all the privileges of Church membership, whensoever they give the evidence in their life, and are willing to confess with their mouth, that they are devoted to the service of God in the discipleship of the Lord Jesus Christ.

VII. They have a right to a fair trial in any cases of ecclesiastical discipline, and a right not only to protect themselves from arbitrary or oppressive treatment in such cases, but also to restrain and even to punish those who would thus tyrannize over them.

Not to be more minute (for the reader can extend, from the preceding sections, the catalogue of rights), we will state that—

VIII. Finally, they have a constitutional and chartered right, and the power also, to protect themselves in the full and perpetual enjoyment of all their rights.

The point which we wish our readers to observe most attentively in these statements is this: that the laity are always regarded (and constitutionally regarded), in the Protestant Episcopal Church, *as a separate and independent order*; and their influence is felt, not only as they happen to be good debaters, or happen to number more or less in an ecclesiastical body, but *as they are a constituent order*; so that whether they lead or not in the debates, and whether they are few or many

in the body, they have always, as an order, their independent and legitimate controlling power.

We ask our readers to reflect upon the facts here presented, and decide for themselves whether any system can be more purely democratical and representative, in the best sense of these terms, as providing for the action of all its members in all its concerns; whether any system can be more intrinsically and uniformly just, either in its organization or in its operation; whether any system can be more deserving of the approbation of all humble-hearted and free-hearted Christians.

SECTION XIV.

BAPTISM.

The *meaning* of Baptism—explained in the 27th Article—the Baptismal Service to be interpreted by this Article—doctrine compared with the standards of the Methodist, the Presbyterian, and the Congregational Churches—the *mode* of Baptism—immersion or affusion—adults and infants—requisites for Baptism—witnesses for adults—sponsors for children—duties of witnesses and sponsors—Baptism followed by confirmation—will be shown to meet the views of all Christians—Baptism the Sacrament of the Confession of Christ—this the view of the Protestant Episcopal Church—a Scriptural view—two conditions of salvation, Faith and Baptism—St. Mark—a spiritual condition and an apparently ceremonial one—confession of Christ in Baptism—St. Luke—St. Matthew—St. Paul in Romans—history of the Acts—confession of the Eunuch—St. Paul in 1 Corinthians—1 Peter—Baptismal Confession a part of Baptism—history of the Church—infant Baptism reconcilable with the Baptismal Confession.

WE proceed to consider the sacrament of Baptism as held in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

I. *The meaning of Baptism.*—This is explained in the 27th Article of Religion, by which also the office for the administration of Baptism is to be interpreted, as follows :

“Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened ; but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church ; the promises of the forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed ; faith is confirmed, and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God. The baptism of young children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ.” *

Please observe that, in the first clauses of this Article, Baptism is declared to be *the Sacrament of the Confession of Christ*. We shall expand the doctrine more fully in the latter part of this section.

* This Article is substantially the same with those of most other orthodox denominations. The 17th Article of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formed upon the above) reads thus : “Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christians are distinguished from others that are not baptized ; but it is also a sign of regeneration, or the new birth. The baptism of young children is to be retained in the Church.” The Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in the 28th Chapter, is similar : “Baptism is a sacrament of the New Testament, ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn admission of the party baptized into the visible Church, but also to be unto him a sign and seal of the covenant of grace, of his engrafting into Christ, of regeneration, of remission of sins, and of his giving up unto God, through Jesus Christ, to walk in newness of life : which sacrament is, by Christ’s own appointment, to be continued in His

II. *The mode of Baptism.*—This is by dipping or by affusion, at the option of the individual. The Rubric in the public baptism of infants is: “He (the minister) shall dip it in the water discreetly, or shall pour water upon it.” The Rubric in the public baptism of adults is similar: “The minister then shall dip him in the water, or pour water upon him.”

Baptism is administered to both adults and infants.

1. *Adults.*—The requisites for the ordinance, in the case of adults, are conversion, a new heart, whatsoever is implied in the discipleship of Christ, a willingness

Church until the end of the world. II. The outward element to be used in this sacrament is water, wherewith the party is to be baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, by a minister of the Gospel, lawfully called thereunto. III. Dipping of the person into the water is not necessary; but baptism is rightly administered by pouring, or sprinkling water, upon the person. IV. Not only those that do actually profess faith in, and obedience unto Christ, but also the infants of one or both believing parents, are to be baptized.” (Pp. 120–122.) The same words are in the Saybrook platform, generally approved by the Congregational Churches of New England. Both are nearly literally the same with the 29th Chapter of the Confession of Faith owned and consented to by the messengers of the Churches assembled at Boston, in New England, May 12, 1680 (see Mather’s “*Magnalia*,” Vol. II., Hartford, 1820, p. 177). The language of the larger or Westminster Catechism (question 165) is: “Baptism is a sacrament of the New Testament, wherein Christ hath ordained the washing with water in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, to be a sign and seal of engrafting into Himself, of remission of sins by His blood, and regeneration by His spirit; of adoption, and resurrection unto everlasting life; and whereby the parties baptized are solemnly admitted into the visible Church, and enter into an open and professed engagement to be wholly and only the Lord’s.” These various Articles we believe to be all capable of a Scriptural interpretation; and certainly that of the Protestant Episcopal Church is, to say the least, as definite and guarded and unexceptionable as any of them all.

to assume the obligations contained in the answers to the questions propounded to the person at the time of administering the rite. These questions and answers have been already quoted in Section VIII., on Admission to the Sacraments, where the reader may find them. The same requisites are declared in the Rubric preliminary to the service for "the ministration of baptism to such as are of riper years and able to answer for themselves," as follows :

"When any such persons as are of riper years are to be baptized, timely notice shall be given to the minister ; that so due care may be taken for their examination, whether they be sufficiently instructed in the principles of the Christian religion ; and that they may be exhorted to prepare themselves, with prayers and fastings, for the receiving of this holy sacrament. And if they shall be found fit," etc.

Every adult is expected to have certain "chosen witnesses," called godfathers and godmothers, who shall stand by his or her side during the administration of the rite ; and whose duty it shall be (it being thus publicly and voluntarily assumed) to exercise a special watch and care over the baptized person. At the close of the service of adult baptism, the minister addresses these "chosen witnesses" as follows :

"Forasmuch as *these persons have* promised, in your presence, to renounce the devil and all his works, to believe in God, and to serve him ; ye must remember that it is your part and duty to put *them* in mind what a solemn vow, promise, and profession *they have* now made before this congregation, and especially before you *their* chosen witnesses. And ye are also to call

upon *them* to use all diligence to be rightly instructed in God's holy Word ; that so *they* may grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ, and live godly, righteously, and soberly, in this present world."

2. *Infants*.—There is but "one baptism." This principle the Protestant Episcopal Church consistently maintains. It is the same rite and implying the same essential ideas, whether administered to the adult or the infant ; there is no such thing as one baptism for adults and *another* for infants ; consequently no infant is allowed to be baptized, unless there are with it sponsors, or sureties to assume, *in its behalf*, as a legal and valid act, the obligations of the ordinance. The following passage from the Church Catechism will illustrate our remarks :

"*Question*. What is required of persons to be baptized ?

Answer. Repentance, whereby they forsake sin ; and faith, whereby they steadfastly believe the promises of God made to them in that sacrament.

Question. Why then are infants baptized, when by reason of their tender age they cannot perform them ?

Answer. Because they promise them both by their sureties ; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform."

The obligations assumed are precisely the same, in baptism, with the infant as with the adult, the sponsor answering "in the name of the child," as his legal proxy or representative.

The duties of the sponsors are expressed in the following exhortation to them at the close of the service of infant baptism :

“Forasmuch as *this child hath* promised by you *his* sureties to renounce the devil and all his works, to believe in God, and to serve Him; ye must remember that it is your parts and duties to see that *this infant* be taught, so soon as *he* shall be able to learn, what a solemn vow, promise, and profession *he hath* here made by you. And that *he* may know these things the better, ye shall call upon *him* to hear sermons; and chiefly ye shall provide that *he* may learn the Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and *all other things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul’s health*; and that *this child* may be virtuously brought up to lead a godly and a Christian life; remembering always that baptism doth represent unto us our profession, which is, to follow the example of our Saviour Christ, and to be made like unto Him; that as He died, and rose again for us, so should we, who are baptized, die from sin, and rise again unto righteousness; continually mortifying all our evil and corrupt affections, and daily proceeding in all virtue and godliness of living.”

It is not required that either of the parents shall be communicants; the Church itself being willing, in the provision of sponsors, to supply the place of parents; it being thought, likewise, unjust to deprive the children of the privilege of Church membership, and of being dedicated to the Lord by the public act of the Church and its ministers, on account of the negligence or fault of the parents.*

* It is almost unnecessary to add, after exhibiting the peculiar office and duty of sponsors, that these ought always to be communicants, and that no minister may be justified in admitting children carelessly to baptism, without regard to the Christian character of their sponsors.

III. The act of baptism is always followed by the rite of Confirmation.

The rule in the case of adults is in the Rubric at the end of adult baptism :

“It is expedient that every person thus baptized should be confirmed by the Bishop, so soon after his baptism as conveniently may be ; that so he may be admitted to the Holy Communion.”

The rule, in the case of infants, is in the concluding exhortation to the sponsors :

“Ye are to take care that *this child* be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon as *he* can say the Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and *is sufficiently instructed in the other parts of the Church Catechism set forth for that purpose.*”

This exhortation is interpreted, as may be proved by a collation of the offices referred to, as meaning a spiritual and experimental knowledge of religion, as opened in these means of instruction, a willingness and preparedness to assume the whole baptismal vow.

We hope in our next section to show that the views of Baptism held in the Protestant Episcopal Church are such as to reconcile completely and beautifully the opposing opinions entertained on the subject by different denominations.

IV. Baptism, in the view of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as interpreted by the arrangements and rubrical directions of the baptismal offices, is *the Sacrament of the Confession of Christ*.

This view is so held because it is the teaching of Holy Scripture, and has been so received and witnessed

by the universal consent and practice of the Church in all ages.

The Scriptural argument is very simple and conclusive. When our Saviour ascended into heaven, He published *two grand conditions* of salvation for all men in all ages: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned" (St. Mark 16:16). Of these two, one is subjective and the other objective; one is an internal and spiritual condition, the other an external and seemingly ceremonial condition. And these are the *only two*. All other *apparent* conditions must be classified under the one or the other of these two.

Thus this first condition of *faith* includes (if not in rigid metaphysical definition, yet in the actual experience of believers, and also in the careful analysis of God's Word) repentance, and love, and all spiritual Christian affections—all those spiritual qualifications which prepare the soul for the kingdom of heaven. Up to this point, I suppose, there will be a general agreement in our statement.

But when we come to that second and seemingly ceremonial one of the two great conditions of salvation, Baptism, people hesitate to accept it, and chiefly because they do not comprehend it in this sense of it, as *the Sacrament of the Confession of Christ*. For our Lord said: "Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven, and (as in St. Luke 12:8) before the angels of God. But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven, and (as in St. Luke 12:9) before the an-

gels of God " (St. Matthew 10 : 32, 33). Did the Lord here mean to announce *a third* condition of salvation, when afterward He sent His apostles to disciple all nations with *only two*? Certainly not. He doubtless had prospective reference to that Sacrament of Confession which He was so soon to institute for all the future. It was not a mere general confession of Him as made by nominal Christians, which gives no availing testimony to His cause and His sovereignty, but that one significant and world-daring confession of Him in the Sacrament of Baptism, that permanent admission to His Church of one who thus stands as a perpetual confessor of Christ; for "by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body." So on the day of Pentecost the "three thousand were baptized," confessing His name, and "the Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved."

How beautifully consistent this view is with the words of St. Paul, when he, led by his Master's inspiration, announced the same *two great conditions* of salvation under the Christian dispensation, substituting the word "confession" for the word "baptism," as conveying its essential idea! For he writes, as the summing up or conclusion of his strong argument to the Romans: "The righteousness (or justification, or plan of justification) which is of faith speaketh on this wise: Say not in thine heart, Who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down from above;) or, Who shall descend into the deep? (that is, to bring up Christ again from the dead.) But what saith it? The word is nigh thee, even in thy mouth and in thy heart: that is, the word of faith which we preach; that if thou shalt *confess* with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt *believe* in

thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved. For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteousness (or justification); and with the mouth *confession* is made unto salvation" (Romans 10 : 6-10). How distinctly does St. Paul bring out the same two great conditions which our Saviour uttered, as recorded by St. Mark! *Believing* in Christ, and *confessing* Christ in the one appointed mode of confession, that is, in Baptism, thus by perpetual membership in the Church becoming a perpetual confessor—these two, as we interpret St. Paul by his Master, are the two grand conditions of salvation. How intelligible and very clear to our understanding are these two essential conditions of the New Covenant!

With this view agrees the history of Christianity. When Philip the deacon baptized the eunuch of Ethiopia, the eunuch, who had been taught by Philip the claims of Christ's kingdom, said: "See, here is water; what doth hinder me to be baptized?" To which Philip replied: "If thou *believest with all thine heart* (compare this with St. Paul's expression above quoted), thou mayest." Whereupon the eunuch said: "I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God." Then Philip "baptized him." He repeated his creed. He confessed Christ in that first creed of the Christian Church, founded upon St. Peter's still earlier confession. He confessed this in order to receive his baptism, as a condition and a part of his baptism. And from that day to this the baptismal confession has always been required in the Christian Church *as a part of* Christian Baptism, and is always renewed and repeated in the Christian worship. We never cease to be confessors. It was this

baptismal creed or confession, somewhat expanded as the growing necessities of the Church had required, which St. Paul repeated when he wrote to the Corinthians (1 Cor. 15 : 3, 4) : " For I delivered (or handed over) unto you, first of all, that which I also received (as handed over unto me at my entrance into Christianity), how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the Scriptures."

And in addition to all this, and as a final and complete declaration and enforcement of this old view of the Church catholic, agree those memorable words of St. Peter (1 Peter 3 : 21) : " Baptism doth also now save us (not the putting away of the filth of the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ." That is, that which saves us in Baptism is not chiefly the " putting away of the filth of the flesh," the mere washing of the body by the water of the sacrament ; but especially the " answer of a good conscience " (a case of the exegetical genitive), the good conscientious *answer* or *response* toward God made in Baptism ; in other words, the sincere and thoroughly comprehended *confession of Christ* at our Baptism in the baptismal creed before God—this saves us. How beautifully does Scripture explain itself ! And how consistent with itself it is when we " compare spiritual things with spiritual ! "

With this view agree also the unbroken history and testimony of the Church down to the present day, as we shall see more fully in the following section.

But how can the Baptism of Infants be reconciled with this view, since they cannot consciously make the

confession required? We shall see how the Church in all ages has answered the question, and how the Holy Spirit, who inspired the apostles, ordained a rite, and established it in the Church, by which the difficulty is reconciled and solved. We refer to the following Section on Confirmation.

SECTION XV.

CONFIRMATION, THE SEQUEL OR COMPLEMENT OF INFANT BAPTISM.

Confirmation follows Baptism—reasons for this rule—the rite of admission to the Lord's Supper—no new obligation assumed in it—the re-assumption of the Baptismal obligation—analogue, in part, to the “owning of the Christian Covenant” in other denominations—some grounds on which Confirmation is defended—special consideration of the relation of Confirmation to Infant Baptism—Baptism implies voluntary confession of Christ after faith—Infant Baptism imperfect without some rite attached to it, as a sequel, for adult confession—Confirmation this rite—supported by legal analogies—this the view of the Protestant Episcopal Church—proved—importance of Confirmation—a part of a Comprehensive System—the Protestant Episcopal Church differing from all other Protestant communions in this matter, and reconciling their controversies—the foregoing principles applied to the system of Pedobaptist Churches—which are faulty—may be reformed by the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church—applied to the views of Baptists—Confirmation shown to be *de facto* adult Baptism—may be by immersion—Baptists may consistently with their principles unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church—objection answered—our view in perfect accordance with the Congregational system of Baptists—Confirmation, being *de facto* adult Baptism, is in harmony with a *de facto* ministry and *de facto* sacraments, such as Baptists acknowledge and maintain—the Protestant Episcopal Church well qualified to unite both Pedobaptist and Baptist communions, and thus to restore the unity of the Church of Christ.

CONFIRMATION, we have seen, is expected to follow Baptism as soon as conveniently and properly may be, in the case of those baptized, both in their riper years and in their infancy.*

* As the form or service for the rite of Confirmation in the Protestant Episcopal Church is very short, and as we refer to it frequently in this section, we throw the whole of it, for convenience, into a note.

The Order of Confirmation, or laying on of hands upon those who are baptized and come to years of discretion.

Upon the day appointed, all that are to be then confirmed, being placed and standing in order before the Bishop; he, or some other minister appointed by him, shall read this preface following:

To the end that confirmation may be ministered to the more edifying of such as shall receive it, the Church hath thought good to order, that none shall be confirmed but such as can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; and can also answer to such other questions as in the short Catechism are contained; which order is very convenient to be observed; to the end that children, being now come to the years of discretion, and having learned what their godfathers and godmothers promised for them in baptism, may themselves, with their own mouth and consent, openly before the Church, ratify and confirm the same; and also promise that, by the grace of God, they will evermore endeavor themselves faithfully to observe such things as they, by their own confession, have assented unto.

Then shall the Bishop say:

Do ye here, in the presence of God and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that ye made, or that was made in your name, at your Baptism; ratifying and confirming the same; and acknowledging yourselves bound to believe and to do all those things which ye then undertook, or your sponsors then undertook for you?

And every one shall audibly answer:

I do.

Bishop. Our help is in the name of the Lord;

Answer. Who hath made heaven and earth.

Bishop. Blessed be the name of the Lord;

Answer. Henceforth, world without end.

Bishop. Lord, hear our prayer,

I. One reason why Confirmation is expected to follow Baptism as soon as circumstances warrant, is this: that by Confirmation the person is admitted to the Supper of the Lord, and it is thought by the Church that every

Answer. And let our cry come unto thee.

Bishop. Let us pray.

Almighty and ever-living God, who hast vouchsafed to regenerate these thy servants by water and the Holy Ghost, and hast given unto them forgiveness of all their sins; strengthen them, we beseech thee, O Lord, with the Holy Ghost, the Comforter; and daily increase in them thy manifold gifts of grace; the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the spirit of knowledge and true godliness; and fill them, O Lord, with the spirit of thy holy fear, now and forever. *Amen.*

Then all of them in order kneeling before the Bishop, he shall lay his hands upon the head of every one severally, saying:

Defend, O Lord, this thy child [*or, this thy servant*] with thy heavenly grace; that *he* may continue thine forever, and daily increase in thy Holy Spirit more and more, until *he* come unto thy everlasting kingdom. *Amen.*

Then shall the Bishop say:

The Lord be with you.

Answer. And with thy spirit.

And all kneeling down, the Bishop shall add:

Let us pray.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy Name; Thy Kingdom come; Thy Will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven; Give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. *Amen.*

And these Collects:

Almighty and everlasting God, who makest us both to will and to do those things which are good, and acceptable unto thy Divine Majesty; we make our humble supplications unto thee for these thy servants, upon whom, after the example of thy holy Apostles, we have now laid our hands; to certify them, by this sign, of thy favor and gracious goodness

baptized person ought to come, at the earliest opportunity, to the Supper of the Lord. Of course, then, he must come at the earliest opportunity to the preliminary rite. This is a rule of order.

That Confirmation is this preliminary rite has been shown in the Rubric last quoted, from the close of the office of adult baptism. It is also asserted in the Rubric at the close of the order of Confirmation, which may be seen in the last note (at the foot of this page).

The Protestant Episcopal Church holds that, after Baptism, no new obligations may be required for admission to the Lord's Supper. In Baptism the person confesses, to its full extent, the discipleship of the Lord Jesus Christ; and this is all that is needed to entitle him to a seat among his fellow-disciples at the Table of their Lord. It holds that it is both inconsistent in itself and unscriptural to require of a person, once by its own act already admitted to the name and privileges of a member of the Christian Church, any new or different

toward them. Let thy Fatherly hand, we beseech thee, ever be over them: Let thy Holy Spirit ever be with them; and so lead them in the knowledge and obedience of thy Word, that in the end they may obtain everlasting life, through our Lord Jesus Christ; who, with thee and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth ever one God, world without end. *Amen.*

O Almighty Lord, and everlasting God, vouchsafe, we beseech thee, to direct, sanctify, and govern both our hearts and bodies, in the ways of thy laws, and in the works of thy commandments; that through thy most mighty protection, both here and ever, we may be preserved in body and soul, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

Then the Bishop shall bless them, saying thus:

The blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be upon you, and remain with you forever. *Amen.*

And there shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion, until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed.

obligations before he may be allowed to obey his Lord's command: "Do this in remembrance of me." Accordingly, in Confirmation there is no new obligation assumed. It is nothing more nor less than a solemn re-assumption of the one baptismal obligation. And the Church very properly holds that, if any of its members should be unwilling to conform to its rules of order, so far as to be unwilling to confess Christ publicly a second time, and to be made a special subject of the prayers of the Church and of its chief earthly pastor for the strengthening grace of the Holy Ghost, he would, by such unwillingness, be proved unfit for the sacred Feast of Christ's humble and prayerful disciples.

In almost all religious denominations there is some rite, called the "owning of the Christian covenant," or by some other name, which interposes between Baptism and the Supper of the Lord. Confirmation is such a rite. But if in any case a Church should require in such a rite any obligations different from those required in Baptism, it would, by the requisition, be elevating the institutions of man above the laws of Christ.

There is a peculiar reference in Confirmation to Infant Baptism, to which we shall presently ask particular attention. First, however, we will state briefly some of the other grounds on which the rite is defended.

It is contended that Confirmation was instituted by the Apostles, and administered by them always, as in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as soon as possible after Baptism; that the earliest Christian fathers testify to its continuance, and enjoin it in strong terms; that the Church universal has always practised it;* that

* From the Apostolical age to the Protestant Reformation there is

it is a most effective bond of unity, by which every member of the Church becomes introduced personally to his chief pastor under Christ, and voluntarily acknowledges his canonical authority and superintendence; that the particular benediction of a venerable man of God and a chief officer in the Church, received in this rite, is desirable; that to be made a special subject of prayer by the whole Church, met together in the name of Christ, is profitable; that to repeat the baptismal vow of self-consecration to the Lord's service is in itself confirmatory of the disciple's faith and purposes; that if these considerations were absent, and the rite were simply an ordinance of the Church for the sake of promoting decency and order in its services, there would be nothing objectionable in it, but much to recommend it.

The force of all these considerations applies in the case even of persons who have been baptized in adult or riper years.

We will not dwell upon this view of our subject.

II. We now ask the attention of the reader to our main design in this section—*a statement of the relation of Confirmation to Infant Baptism.*

Our argument is brief and distinct. There is but "one Baptism." The same ideas must be always implied in it, upon whomsoever administered. There are two great ideas, as the Protestant Episcopal Church interprets the

no question of this assertion. Since that era all Protestant Episcopal Churches have retained it, and all the Lutheran Churches (even those not Episcopal) have retained it. And the learned and leading men in all those Protestant Churches which have not retained it, from Calvin and Beza down to the heads of the non-Episcopal bodies of the present day in our own country, have strongly favored the reëstablishment of the rite.

Scriptures, always implied in it—the *one* a voluntary confession of the person baptized by Christ and His Church, *the other* a voluntary confession of Christ on entering His Church (after repentance and faith, i. e., conversion) by the person baptized. Now, in Infant Baptism the former may exist, but the latter cannot exist. The voluntary confession of Christ, after repentance and faith, cannot be made by the infant directly; and therefore the Church has appointed sponsors or sureties (legal agents, like the guardians of minors) to make it “in the name of the child.” There must, it is therefore contended, in order to secure to an adult the perfectness or completeness of his Infant Baptism, be *some one public act, having Divine sanction or apostolic precedent, as distinctive as Baptism itself, appointed by the Church which practises Infant Baptism, for the definite and special object of allowing every person baptized in infancy to come before the Church and the world, when arrived at years of discretion and having exercised repentance and faith, there solemnly to assume his baptismal obligations to himself, and, by approving and acknowledging his Infant Baptism, to thus transfer it, to all intents and purposes, to his maturity, as his own voluntary adult act.*

This view is not only suggested by common sense; it is sustained by manifest and abundant legal analogies. The adult thus acknowledges the infant (i. e., himself in his infancy) as his proxy; he clothes the sponsors of his childhood with his power of attorney; he approves them as his agents, and binds himself to their acts. And what occasion can be more appropriate to this one public and solemn act, than that which combines with this

act so many other delightful and impressive associations—viz., the rite of Confirmation?

In the Protestant Episcopal Church, the former idea in Baptism (the voluntary confession of the person baptized by Christ and His Church) is accomplished upon the infant; and the latter idea (the voluntary confession of Christ by the person baptized, after repentance and faith), *which is separated from the former in respect of time only so far as the nature of the case requires*, is provided for in the rite of Confirmation, which is thus shown to be intimately connected with Infant Baptism, and is *really a part of it, and its proper and necessary sequel or complement*.

This peculiar relation of the rite of Confirmation in the Protestant Episcopal Church to Infant Baptism will be readily perceived by any one who will compare together the Church Catechism and the offices of Baptism and Confirmation.*

* It may be objected to this view that the Protestant Episcopal Church does *in one case* allow private Baptism of infants without sponsors. But the very fact alluded to confirms our views. The Protestant Episcopal Church (we speak not of the customs of any of its ministers or members who neglect or violate its regulations) allows private Baptism without the confession of the baptismal obligation *only in one case*, that of infants or children when the life of the child is in such imminent hazard that public Baptism cannot be performed. The confession of Christ by the sponsors for the child is in this case omitted, because there is no reasonable probability nor hope that the child will ever live to assume it for itself. All is done which in the nature of the case is possible; the parent consecrates his child to the Lord, and the minister of Christ baptizes the child in His name. Yet the Church provides that, "if the child which is after this sort baptized do afterward live, it is expedient that it be brought into the Church, to the intent that the congregation may be certified of the time and form of Baptism privately before used." At the same time, when this certificate is read, the sponsors must publicly

The view here presented is that, although Confirmation is in many important respects an independent rite, there is connected with its administration, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, an assumption of the previous baptismal obligation and act, in such a way that the rite is, so far at least as regards Infant Baptism, the regular sequel or complement of it. We are looking at the rite just as it is in fact, as it exists in the ritual of the Church. We ask the reader to examine the order of Confirmation as printed just now in a note ; and he will perceive that the view here presented—this peculiar relation of Confirmation to Infant Baptism—is altogether the most prominent in its administration.

It appears to us that, in the view presented, we see one of the comprehensive arrangements of the Protestant Episcopal Church—its capability to unite the opposing denominations of Christians. We think, then, that we shall have the attention and the approval of our intelligent and candid readers, while we endeavor to show very succinctly the bearing of our statements upon that subject.

The non-Episcopalians in our country are all in two classes—Pedobaptists and Baptists ; and very few of them practise the rite of Confirmation.

present the child, and, in its name, make the confession (which was before omitted for the reasons given) required in public Baptism, since now there is an expectation that the child may live to assume it. In other words, so soon as the child recovers from its dangerous sickness, the whole service of public Baptism must be performed with it, excepting the act of immersion or affusion by water, which was before done, and which is now certified. Thus, *in all its offices*, the Protestant Episcopal Church never neglects to provide for what is considered necessary to the completeness of Baptism—the public confession of Christ by the person baptized.

1. *Pedobaptists*.—We see not how any Church of Pedobaptists can allow the administration of Infant Baptism, while at the same time they neglect to provide some *one public rite* which shall be equivalent, for the purpose above stated (the public confession of Christ), to Confirmation. It will not do to say that in the Lord's Supper is this equivalent; because the Lord's Supper is divinely appointed (and man may not add to the appointment nor take away from it) to be *the mode, not of confessing Christ before the world, but of commemorating Christ* in a solemn communion with Himself and His disciples. It will not do to suppose an equivalent in any rite, *except one, apostolically authorized, which shall be specially designed for the purpose, and which shall be directly connected with the Baptism of the infant, as a sequel or complement; because Baptism is the one and only divinely appointed mode in connection with which Christ shall be confessed.*

The Pedobaptist, as appears to us, forgets that, in rejecting Confirmation and supplying no equivalent for this particular use of the rite, he detracts from the perfectness of Infant Baptism; he provides for the one part of Baptism, the confession of the individual by Christ and His Church, but he neglects to provide for the other part, the confession of Christ by the individual. So long as this is the case, he lays himself open to the criticisms of his Baptist opponents. Here is a weak point in his system which he finds it difficult to cover; which, in fact, he cannot cover. In the Protestant Episcopal Church the difficulty is exactly met by the peculiar relation of Confirmation to Infant Baptism.

2. *Baptists*.—If it be said by our Baptist brethren

that Baptism, in the very nature of it as exhibited in the Scriptures, involves a conscious and intelligent confession of Christ, the author of this book distinctly admits the statement, and admits the principle involved. Baptism is essentially and eminently *the Sacrament of Confession*. It has been entitled the Sacrament of Responsibility, and the Sacrament of Regeneration; but it is far more prominently and distinctively *the Sacrament of Confession*. The Church, from the apostles to this day, has always so recognized it. There is not a Liturgy of Baptism in the whole world that does not recognize it. The Baptists are right in their principle; for it is the old Church principle from the beginning. There never was a Baptism in all the ages separated from the confession of Christ, until the non-Episcopal Pedobaptists, since the Protestant Reformation, initiated such a rite. The confession of Christ is an indispensable part of a true Christian Baptism.

On this principle all the baptismal offices of the Protestant Episcopal Church are constructed, as we have received them from the early ages—those for both adults and infants. Even in that apparently exceptional case where a child in imminent danger of death is baptized in private, when the confession by the sponsors is omitted, it is provided and insisted on that, if the child recover, it shall be brought afterward into the Church with sponsors, when the Baptism shall be certified, and the confession shall be made for it, in anticipation of the child's formal assumption of that confession at its future Confirmation. If the child had died, it would have died as a member of the Church, although unconscious of its privilege. All would have been done

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which, in the nature of the case, could be done. But if the child lives, that peculiar relation of Baptism to it *as a moral agent, bound to confess Christ in the Sacrament of Confession*, is insisted on, and never yielded nor forgotten; and the child must be presented for its confession of Christ by its sponsors.

In the case of persons baptized in infancy, who live to maturity and to conscious personal responsibility, the full and complete idea of their Baptism is never thoroughly consummated until afterward, in their Confirmation, that confession is voluntarily assumed and made their own. *To make Infant Baptism thoroughly consistent with the principle of Baptism as the Sacrament of Confession, there must be a specific act attached to it and connected with it, and in the order of the Church inseparable from it, like this of Confirmation, and designed to complete the full significance of the essential idea of Christian Baptism.* Accordingly, from the apostles' days to these, such an act has been always provided and used in the Church which has descended historically from the apostles, through that Holy Spirit who guided those inspired men in their constitution of the Church. We of this period did not devise it. We inherit it from our predecessors. We offer it, as by a hand held out from apostolic inspiration, as a bond of union between Christians in systems otherwise utterly irreconcilable, and, with this, capable of a perfectly adjusted reconciliation and agreement.

Now, in reference to the assertion that none but adults may be baptized, we reply that Confirmation in the view here presented is, *de facto, adult Baptism*. The adult, after repentance and faith, comes forward,

and under the most solemn and public circumstances declares: "I do here, in the presence of God and of this Congregation, *renew* the solemn promise and vow that *was made in my name at my Baptism; ratifying and confirming the same; and acknowledging myself bound* to believe and to do all those things which *my sponsors* then undertook for me." Be it remembered that *there has been the washing of the water upon the body* of the person *with the regular Baptismal Form*. Now, to analyze the above declaration, the adult declares to this effect: "I acknowledge that washing of water which was once performed upon my body with the regular Baptismal Form to be now my Baptism; I assume it now as my own by this solemn and public act; and I ratify, and also assume to myself, by this act, that baptismal confession and all the baptismal obligations which those persons, whom I hereby acknowledge as my sponsors, then undertook for me." The analogies are numerous. As a man recognizes the contracts of his agents or of his minor children, as a man by his note of hand assumes the obligation of a book-debt which has been outlawed (to mention a few out of many examples), so does the same principle apply in the act of Confirmation. It matters not, indeed, at what previous time the Baptism by water may have been effected, so long as the individual, after repentance and faith, in a formal and solemn act, specially appropriated to the purpose by the authority of the Church, does expressly assume to himself that Baptism and its obligations. In this act of assumption, whensoever it occur, he transfers the Baptism of his infancy to the moment in which he assumes it; he makes it his own

present adult act. Thus *Confirmation* is, in this particular view of it, *de facto, adult Baptism*.

If it be said that immersion is the only valid form of Baptism, we reply that the parent may have his children baptized by immersion (for the Protestant Episcopal Church allows either dipping or affusion, and he may have his choice and insist upon it); and it seems to us that a person who was baptized by immersion, with sponsors, in his infancy, and who afterward has been confirmed in the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church (and thus has transferred his Infant Baptism by immersion to the moment of his adult years wherein he was confirmed), must be acknowledged, upon even the strictest principles of our Baptist brethren, as having had, *de facto*, all that they esteem essential to Christian Baptism.*

* The assertion, which we sometimes hear, that even adult Baptism, and that by immersion, must, in order to be valid, have been administered by a minister who has himself been baptized as an adult and by immersion, we suppose, is not made by intelligent Baptists; since at the period of the Reformation there had been no such thing practised for several preceding centuries in Europe, as either adult Baptism or Baptism by immersion, the practice of the Roman Catholic Church (with a partial exception in England, in the matter of immersion) having been the Baptism of infants, and that by sprinkling. Accordingly, the validity of the first adult Baptisms by immersion, in the chain which began at that time (granting for the occasion, although unnecessarily, that there has been an unbroken chain in the succession of such Baptisms), must depend simply upon the fact that such adults were actually immersed, or immersed themselves, and not upon the fact that the baptizers had been immersed. This assertion would annihilate the validity of all the present adult Baptisms by immersion in our country and in the world; and, therefore, we suppose that no intelligent Baptist would venture to approve it. The validity of such Baptisms must rest upon grounds entirely independent of the fact whether the minister who performs them has ever been

The view of Confirmation presented must commend itself, we presume, to our Baptist brethren ; for it is in perfect harmony with all the fundamental principles of their ecclesiastical system. They acknowledge and contend for *no other than the de facto validity* of their own ministry and sacraments, i. e., their validity, because they exist and are acknowledged by the Church ; in other words, because they do actually have, to all intents and purposes, a ministry and sacraments—a validity independent of any particular mode or causes through which these exist. Upon the same principles they must admit the *de facto* validity of the Baptism (although performed in infancy) of all adults, who, in compliance with a special and formal requisition of the Church, have voluntarily, after repentance and faith, assumed their Infant Baptism as their own adult act. Confirmation, in its relation to a person baptized in infancy, is actually equivalent to adult baptism ; it is, to all intents and purposes, adult Baptism ; and such adult Baptism, in the very fact that it exists, actually is, upon the ecclesiastical principles of Baptists, valid, just as

so baptized or not. The validity of such Baptisms depends simply upon *the fact of their actually having been performed* (whether by the individuals themselves or by others, matters not), without any reference whatsoever to the qualifications of the minister. The fact, therefore, that many of the ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church were never baptized by immersion, would not prevent any intelligent Baptist from uniting himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church ; since that fact could not affect nor weaken the validity of any immersions which such ministers might be called upon to administer, even if such ministers had not been themselves previously immersed. Such non-immersed ministers would hold the same relation to those whom they should baptize, which the first immersers held to those whom they immersed at the commencement of their system.

their own ministry and sacraments (even their own Baptism) are valid. The reasoning which would disprove our assertion, that Confirmation, as practised in the Protestant Episcopal Church, is *de facto* adult Baptism (so far as it applies to the case of those who, having been baptized in infancy, are as adults confirmed in our form), would inevitably disprove also the validity of all the ministry and sacraments and ecclesiastical regulations of all the Baptist Churches.

We can conceive of only one reason which, so far as the whole subject of Baptism is concerned, can operate upon the mind of any intelligent and conscientious Baptist to prevent him from uniting with the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is this: he would be obliged to communicate in the Lord's Supper, doubtless, with many who have never been immersed; and if he should conscientiously account it sin to do so, he could not conscientiously communicate at the Lord's Table in the Protestant Episcopal Church, where many who have never been immersed would doubtless be present. But if any Baptist is satisfied to receive for himself and children, and all who think with him, such ordinances as himself approves, and if he does not deem it a necessary part of his duty to decide upon the conclusions of other Christians, and if he is conscientiously willing to sit down with all other Christians at the Lord's Table, leaving it to each to determine his own duty in the fear of God (he having all along, for himself and for all who think with him, done whatsoever he holds essential in the Church and its sacraments, and losing no personal or spiritual privilege by such union), then I see no reason why such a Baptist may not (so far as any differences

on the subject of Baptism are concerned) unite himself at once and heartily with the Protestant Episcopal Church. Indeed, he might, without any sacrifice of his Baptist principles, bring forward his children to Infant Baptism (by immersion), therein placing them under the covenant care of sponsors and of the Church, and receiving for himself and children that peculiar blessing which any such voluntary and public and faithful consecration of his children to God would obtain.* At the same time his children, after repentance and faith in their riper years, might assume, and would be required to assume, their Infant Baptism as their own adult act (thus making it *de facto* their adult Baptism) in Confirmation, prior to their admission to the Holy Communion.

In looking into the institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the subject of Baptism, we find that Infant Baptism is allowed, so that the Pedobaptist may on this head be satisfied; while the rite of Confirmation is so connected with it that the Baptist may have nothing to object to on the score of his peculiarity. We ask: Is there not comprehensiveness in that system which unites, so easily and harmoniously, opinions and practices which, when considered separately, appear utterly irreconcilable? Is it not strange that there has been all the while between these conflicting elements a body in which they might have been, and still may be,

* In some Baptist Societies it has been customary for the ministers and the people to bring their children before the congregation and publicly to dedicate them to God. The suggestion here made accords with the custom referred to, and would meet everywhere the natural wishes of the parent's heart.

harmonized ; and which, too often, we confess, actuated by too much of the sect-spirit, has held itself too far aloof from them both ; and which they, under the influence of the same sect-spirit, have mutually alike repudiated ? Let us all come and reason together, not in the sect-spirit of opposition and contradiction, but in the sweet spirit of unity and love. Is not that a comprehensive system which may unite both Pedobaptists and Baptists into one Church, allowing each to retain his peculiarity both of opinion and of practice ; while their diversities shall not only not conflict, but combine most naturally and effectively to sustain each other, as well as the one system which includes and upholds them both ?

SECTION XVI.

THE SUPPER OF THE LORD.

The meaning of the Lord's Supper in the Protestant Episcopal Church—proved from standards—Qualifications for the Lord's Supper—whatsoever may be included in a worthy discipleship of Christ—proved from standards—the views of the Protestant Episcopal Church commend themselves to all Christian people.

OUR object in this section is concisely to explain what the Protestant Episcopal Church considers the meaning of the Lord's Supper, and the qualifications for it.

It is one of the "two only" sacraments—these two being Baptism and the Supper of the Lord.

1. *The meaning of the Lord's Supper.*—The Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper or Holy

Communion, in the Prayer Book, contains the most extended exhibition of the sense of this sacrament ; and to illustrate our topic, we give a few extracts from this Order or Office.

The warning or invitation, given on the Sunday or Holy-Day previous to its administration, commences thus :

“ Dearly beloved, on — day next I purpose, through God’s assistance, to administer to all such as shall be religiously and devoutly disposed the most comfortable Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ ; to be by them received in remembrance of his meritorious Cross and Passion ; whereby alone we obtain remission of our sins, and are made partakers of the kingdom of heaven.”

In the Exhortation, given at the time of its celebration, the following passage occurs :

“ And to the end that we should always remember the exceeding great love of our Master and only Saviour Jesus Christ, thus dying for us, and the innumerable benefits which by his precious blood-shedding he hath obtained for us, he hath instituted and ordained holy mysteries, as pledges of his love, and for a continual remembrance of his death, to our great and endless comfort.”

The Prayer of Consecration is as follows :

“ All glory be to thee, Almighty God, our heavenly Father, for that thou, of thy tender mercy, didst give thine only Son Jesus Christ to suffer death upon the cross for our redemption ; who made there (by his one oblation of himself once offered) a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction, for the sins

of the whole world ; and did institute, and in his holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual memory of that his precious death and sacrifice until his coming again : For in the night in which he was betrayed * he took Bread ; and when he had given thanks, † he brake it, and gave it to his disciples, saying, Take eat, ‡ this is my Body, which is given for you ; do this in remembrance of me. Likewise, after supper § he took the Cup ; and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of this, for ¶ this is my Blood of the New Testament, which is shed for you, and for many, for the remission of sins ; do this, as oft as ye shall drink it, in remembrance of me.

The Oblation. Wherefore, O Lord and heavenly Father, according to the institution of thy dearly beloved Son our Saviour Jesus Christ, we, thy humble servants, do celebrate and make here before thy Divine Majesty, with these thy holy gifts, which we now offer unto thee, the memorial thy Son hath commanded us to make ; having in remembrance his blessed passion and precious death, his mighty resurrection and glorious ascension ; rendering unto thee most hearty thanks for

The Invocation. the innumerable benefits procured unto us by the same. And we most humbly beseech thee, O merciful Father, to hear us ; and, of thy almighty goodness, vouchsafe to bless and sanctify, with thy Word and Holy Spirit, these thy gifts and

* Here the Priest is to take the Paten into his hands.

† And here to break the Bread.

‡ And here to lay his hand upon all the Bread.

§ Here he is to take the Cup into his hand.

¶ And here he is to lay his hand upon every vessel in which there is any Wine to be consecrated.

creatures of bread and wine ; that we, receiving them according to thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ's holy institution, in remembrance of his death and passion, may be partakers of his most blessed Body and Blood. And we earnestly desire thy fatherly goodness, mercifully to accept this our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving ; most humbly beseeching thee to grant that, by the merits and death of thy Son Jesus Christ, and through faith in his blood, we, and all thy whole Church, may obtain remission of our sins, and all other benefits of his passion. And here we offer and present unto thee, O Lord, ourselves, our souls, and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and living sacrifice unto thee ; humbly beseeching thee that we, and all others who shall be partakers of this Holy Communion, may worthily receive the most precious Body and Blood of thy Son Jesus Christ, be filled with thy grace and heavenly benediction, and made one body with him, that he may dwell in them, and they in him. And although we are unworthy, through our manifold sins, to offer unto thee any sacrifice ; yet we beseech thee to accept this our bounden duty and service ; not weighing our merits, but pardoning our offences, through Jesus Christ our Lord ; by whom, and with whom, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, all honor and glory be unto thee, O Father Almighty, world without end. *Amen.*"

In delivering the elements, the minister first pronounces a benediction, or asks a blessing upon each communicant, with a special reference to that peculiar gift of atoning grace symbolized by the element delivered, and then calls upon him to remember Christ, and have faith in him, and be thankful.

“When he delivereth the Bread, he shall say,

The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was given for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Take and eat this in remembrance that Christ died for thee, and feed on him in thy heart by faith, with thanksgiving.

And the Minister who delivereth the Cup shall say,

The Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, which was shed for thee, preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life. Drink this in remembrance that Christ's Blood was shed for thee, and be thankful.”

The same meaning is assigned in the Church Catechism :

“*Question.* Why was the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper ordained ?

Answer. For the continual remembrance of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby.

Question. What is the outward part or sign of the Lord's Supper ?

Answer. Bread and Wine, which the Lord hath commanded to be received.

Question. What is the inward part or thing signified ?

Answer. The Body and Blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper.

Question. What are the benefits whereof we are partakers thereby ?

Answer. The strengthening and refreshing of our souls by the Body and Blood of Christ, as our bodies are by the bread and wine.”

2. *Qualifications for the Lord's Supper.*—These are, as in all other Christian Churches, whatsoever is implied in a true discipleship of Christ—self-examination, repentance, faith, a deep sense of sinfulness and unworthiness, humble thankfulness, charity, holiness, self-consecration. These qualifications are insisted on throughout the whole order for its administration, particularly in the preliminary warnings and exhortations. One or two extracts from this service at the time of the celebration of the Holy Ordinance will suffice for proof. In the early portion of the service, and following up the warnings which notify the administration, we find the following :

“At the time of the Celebration of the Communion, the Priest shall say this Exhortation.

Dearly beloved in the Lord, ye who mind to come to the Holy Communion of the Body and Blood of our Saviour Christ, must consider how St. Paul exhorteth all persons diligently to try and examine themselves, before they presume to eat of that Bread, and drink of that Cup. For as the benefit is great, if with a true penitent heart and lively faith we receive that holy Sacrament; so is the danger great, if we receive the same unworthily. Judge therefore yourselves, brethren, that ye be not judged of the Lord; repent ye truly for your sins past; have a lively and steadfast faith in Christ our Saviour; amend your lives, and be in perfect charity with all men: so shall ye be meet partakers of those holy mysteries. And above all things, ye must give most humble and hearty thanks to God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, for the redemption of the world by the death and passion of our Saviour Christ,

both God and man ; who did humble himself, even to the death upon the cross, for us, miserable sinners, who lay in darkness and the shadow of death ; that he might make us the children of God, and exalt us to everlasting life."

[The clause commencing "And to the end, &c.," which belongs here, was quoted just now in explaining the meaning of this Sacrament. See back, on page 203.]

"To him, therefore, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, let us give (as we are most bounden) continual thanks ; submitting ourselves wholly to his holy will and pleasure, and studying to serve him in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our life. *Amen.*

Then shall the Priest say to those who come to receive the Holy Communion,

Ye who do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins, and are in love and charity with your neighbors, and intend to lead a new life, following the commandments of God, and walking from henceforth in his holy ways ; draw near with faith, and take this holy Sacrament to your comfort ; and make your humble confession to Almighty God, devoutly kneeling.

Then shall this general Confession be made, by the Priest and all those who are minded to receive the Holy Communion, humbly kneeling.

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Maker of all things, Judge of all men ; we acknowledge and bewail our manifold sins and wickedness, which we from time to time most grievously have committed, by thought, word, and deed, against thy Divine Majesty, provoking most justly thy wrath and indignation against

us. We do earnestly repent, and are heartily sorry for these our misdoings; the remembrance of them is grievous unto us; the burden of them is intolerable. Have mercy upon us, have mercy upon us, most merciful Father; for thy Son our Lord Jesus Christ's sake, forgive us all that is past; and grant that we may ever hereafter serve and please thee in newness of life, to the honor and glory of thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*"

Immediately before the Prayer of Consecration the following is introduced:

"Then shall the Priest, kneeling down at the Lord's Table, say, in the name of all those who shall receive the Communion, this Prayer following.

We do not presume to come to this thy Table, O merciful Lord, trusting in our own righteousness, but in thy manifold and great mercies. We are not worthy so much as to gather up the crumbs under thy Table. But thou art the same Lord, whose property is always to have mercy: Grant us therefore, gracious Lord, so to eat the flesh of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, and to drink his blood, that our sinful bodies may be made clean by his body, and our souls washed through his most precious blood, and that we may evermore dwell in him, and he in us. *Amen.*"

The concluding clauses of the Prayer of Consecration quoted under the former head illustrate our topic further. The reader is referred to them. The same qualifications are stated concisely in the Church Catechism:

"*Question.* What is required of those who come to the Lord's Supper?

Answer. To examine themselves, whether they repent them truly of their former sins, steadfastly purposing to lead a new life; have a lively faith in God's mercy, through Christ, with a thankful remembrance of his death; and be in charity with all men."

We might have added illustrations on both of the topics in this section from the Homilies, particularly the 27th (the 15th of the second Book), on the Holy Sacrament, but they are not necessary. We have purposely omitted to illustrate from the Articles of Religion, because the Articles do not profess to go into the whole subject of the Lord's Supper, the standards quoted from and referred to above being thought sufficient. The four Articles on the Lord's Supper are designed simply to meet certain errors of the Church of Rome in relation to it. They are subjoined.

"Art. XXVIII. *Of the Lord's Supper.*—The Supper of the Lord is not only a sign of the love that Christians ought to have among themselves one to another; but rather it is a Sacrament of our Redemption by Christ's death: insomuch that to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the same, the Bread which we break is a partaking of the Body of Christ; and likewise the Cup of Blessing is a partaking of the Blood of Christ.

Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of Bread and Wine) in the Supper of the Lord cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament, and hath given occasion to many superstitions.

The Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper, only after an heavenly and spiritual manner.

And the mean whereby the Body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper, is Faith.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved, carried about, lifted up, or worshipped.

Art. XXIX. *Of the Wicked which eat not of the Body of Christ in the use of the Lord's Supper.*—The wicked and such as be void of a lively faith, although they do carnally and visibly press with their teeth (as St. *Augustine* saith) the Sacraments of the Body and Blood of Christ; yet in no wise are they partakers of Christ; but rather to their condemnation do eat and drink the Sign or Sacrament of so great a thing.

Art. XXX. *Of both Kinds.*—The Cup of the Lord is not to be denied to the Lay-people: for both the parts of the Lord's Sacrament, by Christ's ordinance and commandment, ought to be ministered to all Christian men alike.

Art. XXXI. *Of the one Oblation of Christ finished upon the Cross.*—The offering of Christ, once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for sin, but that alone. Wherefore the sacrifices of Masses, in which it was commonly said that the Priest did offer Christ for the quick and the dead, to have remission of pain or guilt, were blasphemous fables, and dangerous deceits."

The mode of admission to the Lord's Supper has been explained in Section VIII., on Admission to the Sacraments. The rules for dealing with unworthy communicants have been shown in Section XI., on Discipline.

It appears to us, that the views of the Protestant Episcopal Church on the subject of the Lord's Supper—its meaning, the qualifications for it, the mode of admission to it, and the discipline of those who are proved unworthy of it—are such as will commend themselves to the intelligent judgment and the hearty approval of sincere Christians, with whatever denomination they may be connected. There is nothing, at all events, so far as its views on the Lord's Supper are concerned, to prevent them from uniting with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SECTION XVII.

LITERARY, EDUCATIONAL, BENEVOLENT, AND MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Literary Institutions—enumeration of some—for males and females—two General Education Societies—various Diocesan Education Societies—subject of education under the consideration of the General Convention—General Sunday-School Union—Diocesan and Local Sunday-School Societies—General Theological Seminary—Diocesan Theological Seminaries—No General Bible and Tract Societies—various Diocesan Bible and Tract and Common Prayer Book Societies—American Bible and Tract Societies—various Diocesan Benevolent Societies—various Diocesan Missionary Societies—City Mission Societies—the General Missionary Society—notice of its Constitution—great evangelical principles asserted in it—its operations—money collected and expended by it—its principles such as to win the assent of all Christians.

IN giving a view of the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church, it is proper to notice, in passing, such topics as those in the title of this section.

1. There are various literary and collegiate institutions under the care of Episcopalians.

Some of these institutions are under the charge of the Convention of the Diocese in which they are located.

Besides these, there are very many parochial schools, and academies for males and for females, and boarding-schools, under the care of the Episcopalian clergy, or conducted in accordance with the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

2. There are various Diocesan Educational Societies connected with the Church in many of the Dioceses.

There are two General Educational Societies connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The subject of the Christian education of the youth of both sexes in accordance with the principles of the Church is kept permanently in the hands of a Committee appointed by the General Convention, which Committee makes, once in three years, such reports to the General Convention as may aid them in adopting the best measures for promoting this great object.

There is a General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union, under the control of the General Convention, whose Secretary and Depository are located in New York City.

There are, also, many Diocesan and City Sunday-School Societies.

There is a General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, under the control of the General Convention, located in the city of New York. Its Faculty are very able, and many of the clergy of the Church are its graduates.

There are, besides, sundry Diocesan Theological Seminaries or Schools, some of which have attained a wide reputation for ability and usefulness.

3. There are no general Bible or Tract Societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The existence of the American Bible and Tract Societies, and of the Protestant Episcopal Bible and Tract Societies of New York, whose depositories are in a central point, seems to have rendered any general societies of this sort in the Protestant Episcopal Church unnecessary.

There are sundry Diocesan societies for the circulation of Bibles and tracts, and Common Prayer Books, such as the New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of New York; the Bishop White Common Prayer Book Society of Pennsylvania; the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society of New York; the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society of Virginia, &c.

There are various Diocesan benevolent societies, such as those for the relief of the widows and children of deceased clergymen, etc. There are numerous societies in almost every city and town for the aid and benefit of the poor, besides that the alms in the collections always taken up at every administration of the Holy Communion, in all the parishes in the land, are primarily and especially for the needy of the Church—the “poor saints,” and for other poor.

There are various benevolent institutions of other sorts, Diocesan and parochial, connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

It is to be remembered that many Episcopalians are connected with all the general (not denominational) benevolent societies in our country.

4. In almost all the Dioceses there are Diocesan missionary societies, for the prosecution of domestic missions within the several Dioceses. These local societies have done much good. Probably one-sixth of all the Diocesan clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are supported wholly or in part by them. Probably seven-eighths of all the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the United States have been planted and sustained by them.

There are, also, Protestant Episcopal City Missions sustained in several of the large cities of our country, as in New York, Boston, etc.

In addition to these various Diocesan and local missionary societies, there is a General Missionary Society, entitled "The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." We propose to review some leading principles in its Constitution.

In the first place, this society is composed, not of subscribers as such, but of all the members of the Church, according to the 2d Article of its Constitution: "The society shall be considered as comprehending all persons who are members of this Church." The principle here asserted is new in this application of it. No other Church, we believe, excepting the Episcopal Church of the United Brethren, has ever asserted it distinctly in such a connection. The theory of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as expressed in this Article with authority, is—that the Church of Christ is itself the great Missionary Society appointed by Himself; and that every person baptized into this is, *ipso facto*, whether he acknowledges his obligation or not, a

member of the Missionary Society. The Constitution of this General Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church is founded upon the principle here asserted.

Again, the principle is carried out into the organization of the society; for, according to the 3d Article of the Constitution, the General Convention, "as the constituted representative body of the whole Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States," is the managing or executive body, which has the entire control of the society, and is constituted the Board of Missions for the society. Accordingly, at every triennial meeting, the General Convention "appoints, by a concurrent vote, on nomination by a joint committee of the two Houses, a Board of thirty members, fifteen clergymen and fifteen laymen, who, together with the Bishops of this Church, and such persons as became patrons or life members of this society before the meeting of the General Convention in the year 1829, shall constitute the Board of Managers."

To this Board of Managers, by the 4th Article, is intrusted the management of the General Missions of this Church, in coöperation with the Bishops, who are authorized to regulate the number of missionaries and stations in their respective Dioceses, to appoint the missionaries, assign to them their stipends, etc., with the approval of the Board or its Committees.

This Board, by the 4th Article, is bound to present a triennial report to each stated General Convention.

This Board of Managers, also, as soon as may be after it has been constituted, is, by the 5th Article, authorized to form from its own members a Committee

for Domestic Missions and a Committee for Foreign Missions, and any other committees or sub-committees it may need. Each of these two committees consists of *fifteen* members—the Domestic of *eight* clergymen and *seven* laymen, the Foreign of *seven* clergymen and *eight* laymen. Each committee has a Bishop as its chairman.

The present location of the Board of Managers, and of the two committees, is in the city of New York. Each committee has a secretary and general agent, with such assistants as may be necessary, and each committee has a treasurer.

The Board of Managers has its own By-Laws, which direct as to all the details of our missionary operations; and it has power as to the appointment of missionary meetings, and the arrangements for collecting money for its objects.

The Board of Managers is further authorized to promote the formation of auxiliary missionary societies, and it is pledged to appropriate all moneys received according to the wish of the donors.

We have thus given a brief sketch of the plan of this General Missionary Society. We have seen that it recognizes distinctly, at the very head of its Constitution, the broad principle that the whole Church is the great Missionary Society; and all its organization is in accordance with this principle.

Following out its noble principle to the widest extent of its application, it asserts, in its By-Laws, that the field of this society is the world, the whole world, and that all parts of this field have an equal claim upon the sympathies and exertions of the Church of Christ: "For the guidance of the Board, it is declared that the

missionary field is always to be regarded as one, THE WORLD; the terms Domestic and Foreign being understood as terms of locality, adopted for convenience. *Domestic missions* are those which are established *within*, and *Foreign missions* are those which are established *without* the territory of the United States."

The operations of this society have hitherto been very much blessed both in our western Territories and new States, and also in foreign lands. But it has been straitened for means. It is, however, promising to do more, and the plans of the society are formed in faith; and it is trusted that ere long this General Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church will call out the whole strength of the Church in sustaining and carrying into full and triumphant effect the noble and truly evangelical missionary principles which are so unequivocally asserted in its Constitution.

It cannot be denied that the theory of missions, and the relation of the Church to this subject, declared so authoritatively by the General Convention, are correct.

If the conviction of right principles and also the frankest acknowledgment of duty are evidences of the soundness and honorableness of a Church, then there is much in the Protestant Episcopal Church to invite to its unity all those, certainly, who love to own and to fulfil the last charge of their ascended Lord: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

SECTION XVIII.

LIBERTY.

Replies to several inquiries—liberty in the Protestant Episcopal Church—to join voluntary and benevolent societies—to form associations for religious improvement—to offer extemporaneous prayers—to engage in social meetings for religious purposes—to make special efforts for the good of souls—statement of a grand principle of liberty in the Protestant Episcopal Church—this Church therefore dear to all friends of religious liberty.

THERE are certain questions which meet Episcopalians continually, and which deserve to be answered in our present review. We have selected a few as specimens of the class. These we will briefly answer; and then we will state the principle upon which the answers are rendered.

1. Are the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church at liberty to join the various voluntary societies for benevolent and other purposes, such as Bible, tract, colonization, peace, temperance, and other societies?

We reply: They are at perfect liberty to do so; and we believe distinguished members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are among the leading men in all these societies.

2. Are the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church at liberty to unite themselves in little bands, or classes or associations, for their personal improvement in religious knowledge and affection—associations like those, for instance, in the Methodist societies?

We reply: They are at perfect liberty to do so. Such associations of Episcopal ministers are very common; and in many, probably most, Episcopal parishes, associations of the laity similar in many respects do exist, though their names may be different, such as leagues, brotherhoods, guilds, etc., and though they have no formal name by which they are distinguished.

3. Are the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church ever allowed to offer extemporaneous prayers?

We reply: They are at perfect liberty to do so, on every occasion, and in all circumstances, for which no regular services are provided or ordered.

4. Are the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church ever allowed to engage in informal prayer-meetings and other social meetings for religious purposes?

We reply: They are at perfect liberty to do so; and such meetings have been always more or less common.

5. Are the ministers and members of the Protestant Episcopal Church ever allowed to engage in protracted meetings, and other special and extraordinary efforts for the good of souls?

We reply: They are at perfect liberty to do so. Nay, more: their Church is constructed on the principle that such efforts are desirable; and it provides for them in a system of its own. The various festivals and the fasts, the season of Lent, and the solemn Passion and Holy weeks, all appointed by the Church, are of this character. So also are the various clerical associations and convocations. The Protestant Episcopal Church holds that men cannot pray too much, nor know too

much of the Word of God, nor make too much effort for their own salvation and that of others. Supreme devotion is the end of all its arrangements. If the services of a congregation should be protracted through a year, or a century of years, there would be an "Order for Daily Morning Prayer," and an "Order for Daily Evening Prayer," and a "Table of Lessons of Holy Scripture to be read at Morning and Evening Prayer," provided by the Church, for every day in the year, or in the century of years, and offered to the use of that congregation.

We have thus selected, and answered distinctly, a few very common and very broad questions.

The principle upon which our replies have been rendered will apply to all other questions concerning the lawfulness of things in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The grand principle referred to, and which lies at the foundation of the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is this—*perfect liberty in all things not defined by the positive laws which have been made and acknowledged by the whole Church.*

Everything not defined by these laws is lawful; and the only question, in reference to any such thing, is this: Is it expedient? For it is true in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, as it was in the Primitive and Apostolical Church, of which St. Paul wrote (1 Cor. x. 23): "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient: all things are lawful for me, but all things edify not."

Within this Church may not all unite, who would "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made them free"?

SECTION XIX.

ADAPTIVENESS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church adapted to all circumstances of society, and all the temperaments and habitudes of men—thus proved a true Church—accordant with the designs of the Church—importance of adaptiveness—folly of establishing a Church on different principles—necessity of adaptiveness illustrated—the opposite of adaptiveness a fundamental error in sectarianism—lessons from the history of the past—the Church may not forbid anything, and may use everything, but sin—objections answered—no evils resulting from adaptiveness in the Protestant Episcopal Church—such evils cannot exist in it—illustrated—the writer's advice to his Christian brethren—a word to Episcopalians—the Protestant Episcopal Church founded on the most expansive principles.

UNDER the principle stated in the last section, it will be seen, while individuals are left to the most unrestricted Christian liberty, the Church is, at the same time, made beautifully and exactly adaptive to all the varying circumstances of society and all the peculiar temperaments and habitudes of men.

The propriety of the principle, and the vital importance of such adaptiveness in the system of the Church, will be evident, if we look for a moment at the design of the Church. It is intended to take in all men, in all places, at all times, that it may teach and bless them, and keep them near to the Great Head. The Church, in its theory, is universal. It must therefore accommodate itself to all. It must be, like its ministers, "all things to all men, that by any means it may win some." The example of Christ is the rule and pattern of His

Church; and as He adapted Himself to all persons and all circumstances, so must His Church imitate Him. This adaptiveness is essential to the very idea of the Church; and every Church which does not have it is radically, if not fatally, defective. The Church represents the universal religion of Christ, and must therefore be fitted to every class and condition and period of mankind.

Now the habits and the intelligence of some communities are very different from those of others, and the modes of approach must be correspondingly different. So, too, in all communities, there is a vast diversity in the physical and moral temperaments of individuals, and the social habits and modes of intercourse of different classes of individuals. The Church must meet them all; nay, more, she must embrace them all; nay, she must even do much more, she must make use of all these diversities, she must employ them all as her own instruments (with which the God of nature has furnished her) for elevating all classes to holiness, and conforming all individuals to the image of the Lord.

It is impossible, indeed (to use the strong language of another on another topic), "it is treason against nature and treason against nature's God," to attempt to shape all the varieties of individual mental, moral, and physical character, by one exact and elaborately contrived standard of human rules. The attempt has been made often enough, and has always necessarily failed. It is the fundamental error in sectarianism. It is an error into which the weakness of men is continually falling. It springs from that inordinate but hidden self-love, which causes every man to look at himself as

the standard of perfection, to which all others must be made to conform. The Church which embodies this error into its system must be always a limited Church, the Church of a sect, of a class of men, not the Church for the world. It has in it no elements of universality.

To illustrate: The man of intellectual and refined tastes, and of a sensitive and meditative temperament, will enjoy much the solemn and regular services of the public worship of the Church, as well as private and intimate communion with his friend on the things of religion. He may examine much his own heart, and "purify himself as He is pure," and be often in prayer. Yet he may not be profited by more informal and social and communicative assemblies. His religious sensibilities, which are of course modified by his other personal characteristics, might indeed be seriously injured by them. He might become critical and perhaps cynical; at least, he would bear a burden inconsistent with his Christian liberty. So long as he loves and serves his Master, and is faithful in the discharge of the manifest duties of piety, it would be wrong to insist that he must conform to customs which are not consonant to his peculiar character. On the other hand, he will be no standard for men of a different class. If he requires one rule, they require another. The men of every-day life, common men, the great world of men for whom Christ died and whom Christ loves, must in their turn be indulged while they consult their natural predilections. Not sensitive, not meditative, like the other, or at least in the same degree; accustomed to be much together and to converse with unreserved freedom with each other upon all topics; practical and confiding in

all their habits ; familiar with the animated and exciting and discursive language of conversation, rather than the formal and quiet and studied language of books ; these men require, they must and will have, a liberty to act out their own religious sensibilities in their own way ; and if they cannot have this liberty in one Church, they will have it in another.

Now we would not legislate for this liberty. The very law which should grant, would limit. There is no law which could reach all cases in any one community or in any one period, much less in all places and all ages. The proper course is, as in the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church (would it were better understood even by its own members !), to leave this liberty untouched, without either the condemnation or the justification of law. The true Church of Christ, who is the universal Redeemer, and whose Church represents the universal religion, is liberal and forbearing with all. It is adapted to all.

There are some lessons in the history of the past which apply forcibly to this subject. So long as the Church of Rome, even after it had lost the "harmlessness of the dove," retained the "wisdom of the serpent," and, instead of restricting, encouraged liberty, it was sustained with all its errors. When the zeal of a St. Dominic, or a St. Francis, or a St. Bernard, or a Loyola was active and had excited powerful sympathies, that church, instead of opposing that zeal and those sympathies, employed them as its own agencies, and made for itself most powerful friends and supporters of the very classes which would have been its bitter adversaries if they had been opposed. The broad and rap-

id stream, which flows forth, melted from nature's ice by the genial summer sun, or projected from the mountain by nature's volcanic fires, and which it would be utterly in vain to attempt to force back or to bury, may be easily diverted and guided in its course, and, like the rivers of the Orient, be made to irrigate and fertilize and bless the land.

There is but one thing which the Church of Christ may at all times forbid, but one thing in the world which it may not under some circumstances be justified in using—and that one thing is *sin*. To fight against nature in all other things is to fight against God; for God is in everything except sin. Rather let the Church, like her Divine and Almighty and All-wise Head, seek not to destroy or to suppress the legitimate workings of human nature, but to control nature; not to oppose any of the legitimate operations of God's natural laws, but to bend them all as her own appropriate instrumentalities, given her from heaven, to the accomplishment of her own heavenly purposes—the glory of God, and the salvation of souls.

The characteristic of adaptiveness, whose importance we have been briefly illustrating, belongs to the Protestant Episcopal Church; and it is produced by the large liberty and toleration which are radical principles in its organization.

It is well to state here, that the evils which are supposed sometimes to result from such liberty, cannot result from it in the Church which is adapted to universality. They result from it often in narrower sects, because liberty is at variance with the narrow and intolerant spirit of sectarianism. They cannot result from it

in a Church universal, for it accords exactly with the spirit or genius of such a Church. That which is liberty in the universal Church is but revolution or tyranny in the sect. The elasticity of an adaptive Church will yield, and fit it to every impression. The rigidity of the sect (which demands absolute unity in all things, and cannot yield nor bend without relinquishing its peculiarity or distinctiveness) is such, that either itself must be broken by the new impression, or its members must be all crushed by it into one mass.

We believe that the evils referred to cannot result from the most extensive toleration in the Protestant Episcopal Church. There are in it restraining and regulating influences always steadily and powerfully at work—its standards of faith, and its standards of prayer, and its constant lessons from the Word of God. The experience of the past corresponds with the conclusion of our judgment, that no permanent nor considerable evils (certainly none equivalent to the evils of intolerance) can result from the most unrestricted exercise of that large liberty which the Protestant Episcopal Church allows to its members. We believe that this Church, while in its liberal system it is the encourager and patron of all varieties of action and effort for the promotion of human piety, is, at the same time, in its careful and scripturally defended system, the regulator and guide of them all.

That evils may and do result from liberty under any circumstances, we grant; but there are evils resulting from everything which is connected at all with the imperfection and frailty of man's moral and mental nature. It cannot be otherwise. Still we contend that where

there is liberty there can be no permanent evils. Such as may arise will be temporary; they will cure themselves; they will be removed soon by the common sense and experience of men. New evils, occasional evils, will arise and be removed continually, while the great body of the Church shall be continually progressing in grace and happiness. It cannot be thus where there is intolerance. Evils, the evils which always appertain to things human, will in this latter case be made permanent; and the devotions of many souls will be repressed; and error will pass into malignity and heresy; and innocent diversity of opinion or of practice will go out into rancorous and deadly schism. This has been the woful history of the Church of Christ. It takes but the enactment of a positive law—done in a moment of deliberation, or, it may be, of carelessness or of passion—to make a religious duty or a sin of a matter in itself indifferent or unimportant; and rulers, as well ecclesiastical as civil, should beware how they exert their power. The great fault of ecclesiastical legislators, in all ages of the Church, has been in legislating too much. They seem to have forgotten how wide and almost boundless is the application of a law, though it appear to be circumscribed; and that even a legal license will operate somewhere as a legal prohibition. They seem to have forgotten that there are laws in nature itself and in the Gospel as well as in their codes of canons. The legislators of a Church ought to have faith in the common sense and the deliberate judgments and the sincere hearts of the Christian people; they should trust much to the laws of experience, the laws of the human mind and affections; they should have calm confidence in the

gracious care of the Holy Spirit, the superintendence of the Head of the Church. They ought not to seek to curtail the liberty of the earnest soul in its searchings after holiness and God.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, as it now exists, is, in the highest sense, an adaptive Church. It is able to take in the countless diversities in the practice of the Christian community, and to hallow them all by the spirit of unity; to convert them all from opponents, often too bitter and severe, into friendly and loving co-workers with each other, all in the unity of its one capacious system. We pray that the day may be forever removed when this Church shall be taken off from its present free and adaptive principles, to be placed upon an intolerant and sectarian foundation. And if the day shall come when its own members and others professing Christianity shall understand well the adaptiveness of its system, then the glorious ideal of an united and happy Church will be realized. But never can that ideal be realized until these principles are acknowledged sincerely and in practice.

If the writer may be indulged in offering one word of advice to his Christian brethren generally, he will say: Let the principles of a Church so free and so adaptive be carried out. So long as men are willing to conform to laws which respect essential duty, leave them in other matters to their liberty. You cannot, you ought not to restrict them. If men are willing to strive after holiness, let them do so in every way; it is hard enough to be gained in any way. And be sure that whatsoever custom or effort will promote holiness is accordant with the design and the system of Christ's true

Church. Let men alone, leave them to themselves, so long as they are willing to come together upon the great essential principles on which Christ's Church is founded.

To the Protestant Episcopalian we say: Look well to the system of your Church, and endeavor to catch its spirit of forbearance and toleration, its spirit of wisdom and comprehensiveness. And remember, if ever you should be tempted to strive, or even to wish, to restrict the Christian liberty of your brother—his liberty in things not essential to salvation—then you will be tempted to war treacherously, and in the spirit of sectarianism, against the grand and glorious principles upon which your Church is established.

SECTION XX.

RELIGIOUS DEVOTION AND ACTION.

Two tests of a Church. *Religious Devotion*—Formularies of the Protestant Episcopal Church—high spirituality—order of services—holy men of the Church—distinction between the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church and other systems for the production of devotion. *Religious Action*—variety and arrangement of evangelical subjects—in connection with liberty—and with adaptiveness—the Protestant Episcopal Church the revival Church of the United States—working of the system—such a Church should be dear to all true Christians.

In looking at the system of a Church as a practical system, there are, among others, two grand results by which it must be tested: *first, Religious Devotion*, that is, its capacity to improve and cultivate the piety and spirituality of Christ's disciples; and *next, Religious*

Action, that is, its fitness to act upon the world in converting it to the service of the Lord Jesus Christ.

In considering these results from the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, we can only allude to them in the briefest terms. We do so, that the reader may follow out the subject more fully in his own thoughts, and in the more extensive treatises of others.

I. RELIGIOUS DEVOTION.—The Formularies of social public worship, or, as the Church terms it, of common prayer, illustrate the spiritual standard of Churchmen.*

* "Our Liturgy," says Bishop Newton, "was composed principally out of *Scripture* or out of *ancient liturgies and fathers*. Our prayers are addressed to the *proper object* through the *proper Mediator*: to the one God, through the 'one Mediator between God and man,' the man Christ Jesus. Each collect (prayer) begins with a solemn invocation of the one, and concludes with the prevailing merits and intercessions of the other. The *variety* of our service is another excellence in the composition of it, and contributes much to the keeping up of our attention and devotion. A sameness in anything soon satiates and wearies us; and it is as difficult to keep the mind as it is the body long in one posture. But by the beautiful intermixture of *prayer and praise*, of *supplication and thanksgiving*, of *confession and absolution*, of *hymns and creeds*, of *psalms and lessons* (of Holy Scripture), our weariness is relieved, our attention is renewed, and we are led on agreeably from one subject to another. The frame of our Liturgy is somewhat like the frame of the world; it is order in variety, and though all the parts are different, yet the whole is consistent and regular. What renders it more excellent is its *comprehensiveness*. There is nothing that relates either to ourselves or others, nothing that concerns us either as men or members of society, nothing that conduces to our happiness in this world or in the world to come, but is comprehended in some or other of the petitions. It is easy, while the minister is reading it, to appropriate and apply any passage to ourselves and our own case. A great deal is *expressed*, but more is *implied*; and our devotions in our closets, and in our families, we cannot better perhaps

We cannot enter here into any analysis of these. We beg the reader to examine for himself the Book of Common Prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; and we venture to affirm that, however high may be his attainments in the divine life, in

express than in the words of. our Liturgy, it is so suited to all ranks and conditions, and adapted to all wants and occasions. The *congregation* have particular reason to be pleased, as they have a larger share in our service than in any other whatever; and the *minister* and *people* mutually raise and inflame each other's devotions. It is a singular privilege, therefore, that our people enjoy, of bearing so large a part in our service; and it is this that properly denominates ours, what really none else is, a book (service) of *COMMON prayer*."—*Quoted in Bishop Hobart's "Companion for the Book of Common Prayer,"* pp. 8-10.

"I discovered in this (the Protestant Episcopal) Church, in addition to sound doctrine, evangelical piety, and a truly catholic spirit, the appendages of a *Liturgy* which furnished the worshipper with a medium of prayer that was appropriate, comprehensive, and spiritual, that afforded security against offensive additions as well as defections and variations, and that established a firm bulwark against any extensive or permanent degeneration into heresy—a form of public worship that gave and secured to the Scriptures their deserved participation in the service of the sanctuary, and a discipline which a succession of ages has proved to be an effectual preservation of union and subordination. I was not a little confirmed in my determination to make this the Church of my choice, by the approbation which intelligent and catholic-spirited clergymen of my former communion awarded to the Episcopal Church; and among them one, who stands second to scarcely a clergyman in the land in point of influence, learning, and talent, assured me that, had he known as much of this Church when he was a candidate for the ministry as he now did, he should without hesitation have made his election to be an Episcopalian. In conclusion, I will only add that nearly fifteen years of intimate acquaintance with this Church has strengthened my bond of attachment, nor have I to record a single circumstance of a seriously adverse character, save this—that Episcopalianism in general do not rise up to the lofty standard and sublime spirituality of the Liturgy, Articles, and Discipline of their Apostolic Church."—*Extract from a letter in the Rev. J. A. Clark's "Walk about Zion,"* pp. 277, 278.

the imitation of the spirit and character of the Lord Jesus Christ, he will find the devotion of this volume still equal to him, still in advance of him.*

* "That distinguished Methodist divine, Dr. Adam Clarke, says of the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church: 'It is almost universally esteemed by the devout and pious of every denomination, and is the greatest effort of the Reformation, next to the translation of the Scriptures into the English language; a work which all who are acquainted with it deem superior to everything of the kind, produced either by ancient or modern times, and several of the prayers and services in which were in use in the first ages of Christianity, and many of the best of them before the name of Pope or Popery was known in the earth. AS A FORM OF DEVOTION IT HAS NO EQUAL IN ANY PART OF THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH OF GOD. It is founded on those doctrines which contain the sum and essence of Christianity, and speaks the language of the sublimest piety, and of the most refined devotional feeling. NEXT TO THE BIBLE, IT IS THE BOOK OF MY UNDERSTANDING AND OF MY HEART.'

'Though a Protestant Dissenter,' says the eminent Baptist minister, Robert Hall, speaking of the Liturgy, 'I am by no means insensible to its merits. I BELIEVE THAT THE EVANGELICAL PURITY OF ITS SENTIMENTS, THE CHASTISED FERVOR OF ITS DEVOTION, AND THE MAJESTIC SIMPLICITY OF ITS LANGUAGE, HAVE COMBINED TO PLACE IT IN THE VERY FIRST RANK OF UNINSPIRED COMPOSITIONS.'

These quotations are taken from the "Churchman's Manual," an admirable volume, by Rev. Benjamin Dorr, Rector of Christ's Church, Philadelphia, formerly of Utica, N. Y., and afterwards Secretary and General Agent of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The doctrines, ministry, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church are clearly and concisely opened and defended in this volume. Testimonies to the same effect with the above might be multiplied from other sources. We subjoin a single extract from a more partial, but very instructive and able writer: "In the Liturgy we have the very words in which some of the most saintly of men chose to breathe out their devotions. There are the prayers of such men as Chrysostom, Gregory, and Cranmer, with a 'noble army' of others, whose names are high in the estimation of every true Christian. And there we have the rich and heavenly spirit of the olden time—the time when men 'walked with God,' and earnestly contended for the faith de-

Not to allude to numerous arguments in proof of the devotional tendencies of the Formularies of the Church, we will allude to one only in this place—the *order of subjects* presented in the annual course of the Ritual. If any arrangement might inflame our love for our Master, and quicken us to newness of life, this may be depended on for the purpose.*

livered to them. If we shall ever catch the fervor of those primitive days, will it not be when the incense of prayer is offered in the same censer of antiquity? Blame us not, then, if we value our Liturgy. It embodies the anthems of saints. It thrills the heart with the dying song of the faithful. It is hallowed with the blood of martyrs. It glows with sacred fire. Long may it resound in the temples of the Crucified. Loud be its seraphic strains. Mighty its swelling chorus. Eternal the angelic hymn, GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO, GLORY BE TO GOD ON HIGH!"—*The Rev. William Staunton's "Church Dictionary," Art. LITURGY, p. 320.*

* "The whole year is distinguished into two parts: the one to commemorate Christ's living here on earth, and the other to direct us to live after his example. For the first are all the Sundays appointed from Advent to Trinity Sunday; for the second, all the Sundays from Trinity to Advent again. And because THE FIRST PART is conversant about the life of Christ, and the mysteries of his divine dispensation, therefore, beginning at Advent, is the memory of *his incarnation* celebrated; and after that, *his nativity*; then *his circumcision*; his *manifestation to the Gentiles*; his *doctrine*; his *miracles*; his *passion*; his *burial*; his *resurrection*; his *sending of the Holy Ghost*; all in the most perfect order: in all which we see the whole story and course of our Saviour in manifesting himself and his divine mysteries to the world. The SECOND PART, which contains all the Sundays after Trinity till Advent, being for our guidance during our pilgrimage in this world, hath such Gospels in order appointed, as may most easily and plainly lead us in the true paths of Christianity; that those which are regenerated by Christ, and initiated into his faith, may know what virtues to follow, and what vices to eschew. Thus, *in the first part, we are to learn the mysteries of the Christian Religion*; and *in the second, to practise that which is agreeable to the same.* For so it behooves us, not only to know that we have no other foundation of our religion but Christ Jesus, born, and crucified, and risen for us;

It is proper to point to the many sincere and exemplary Christians, who have been trained up under the influences of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as evi-

but also to build upon this foundation such a life as he requires of us." —*Bishop Overall, quoted in Bishop Brownell's Family Prayer-Book*, p. 84.

"'While we are upon this subject, allow me to inquire,' said Mr. R——, 'upon what ground the Episcopal Church observes the Saints' days, and numerous other festivals, such as Christmas, etc.: the Romish Church, you know, makes much of these.'

'It is true,' was the reply; 'and the Romish Church also makes much of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. But this is no reason why we should reject those ordinances. The observances to which you refer we adopt solely on the ground of expediency. We do not think that Christ enjoined them, or that all Christians are bound to adopt them. In like manner we do not think that Christ enjoined the observance of the first Monday evening in each month as a season of prayer for Missions, nor that all Christians are necessarily bound so to observe it. But we do think that it is very pleasant, and proper, and profitable to spend the first Monday evening of each month in this way; and that those Christians who do so will find it truly a season of refreshing from the Lord. So also we think it pleasant, and proper, and profitable to observe those Christian festivals to which you have referred; and that a blessing will not fail to rest upon those who engage in those appropriate religious exercises with a right spirit. No possible objection can be made to our observance of the Saints' days; since we admit into the calendar the names of *those only whose history the Holy Ghost hath recorded in the sacred volume for our instruction*. The Church observes these days for the same reason that memoirs are written of good, and great, and distinguished men. Who is there that does not regard the biography of such men as Payson, and Brainerd, and Martyn, and Legh Richmond, as a great blessing to the world? These memoirs have done a vast deal for the cause of Christ. But surely Peter, and John, and Paul, in point of holiness and self-sacrifice, were not inferior to Payson, and Brainerd, and Martyn. And are not the lives of Peter, and John, and Paul, then, worth contemplating? Is it not proper that the ministers of the Church should, at least once a year, call the attention of the people to the contemplation of the holy lives and exalted piety of those first heralds of the cross, who did not count any sacrifices too great, so that they could but

dences of the fitness of the system of this Church to promote spirituality.* To say nothing of "the noble army of martyrs" of the Protestant Reformation, the

make known to a perishing world 'the unsearchable riches of Christ'? *The other festivals and fasts to which you refer commemorate some event connected with the birth, life, or mediatorial work of Christ, thus furnishing a fit opportunity upon which to inculcate severally, and with increased effect, the great doctrines of the cross.* Long experience has convinced us of the expediency of setting apart particular days, in which to contemplate the cardinal facts connected with the history of man's redemption. These annual commemorations are attended with signal benefit. They make us more thoroughly acquainted with the prominent and most interesting Gospel facts, and impress the remembrance of them more vividly upon our minds. *By this arrangement we are sure to have the great truths of salvation every year systematically brought up before us. This is a very important consideration.* As year after year we contemplate, on Christmas, the *incarnation* of the Son of God, with the kindred truths that stand connected with it; and on Epiphany, *his manifestation to the Gentiles*, and are thus led to pray over a dying world, that 'the heathen may be given to him for an inheritance, and the utmost parts of the earth for his possession;' then on Good Friday, as we contemplate *his bitter sufferings and death*; on Easter, *his resurrection* from the tomb; on Ascension day, *his ascent* from the top of Olivet to 'the right hand of God, where he ever liveth to make intercession for us;' on Whitsunday, *the descent of the Holy Spirit* to revive, refresh, enlighten, and sanctify our hearts; and finally, on Trinity Sunday, *the sublime and glorious mystery of the 'three that bear record in heaven, the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, which three are one;'*—I say, *as from year to year particular days bring up the consideration of these great fundamental truths, we find our faith invigorated, our love to the Redeemer increased, our knowledge enlarged, and our souls refreshed.'*"—*Walk about Sion*, pp. 318–321.

* "And here we must not omit to mention the obligations which all Protestant Churches are under to the learned and pious members of our communion. For the translation of the Scriptures now in common use we are indebted to Episcopalians. This 'most wonderful and incomparable work' was the joint labor of the most distinguished divines of the English Church. That Church, too, has ever been considered as 'the bulwark of the Reformation.' The first martyr to that glorious cause

mention of such names as Walton, and Ken, and Herbert, and Hooker, and Leighton, and Venn, and Newton, and Simeon, and the Wesleys, and Whitfield (for

was Rogers, an Episcopal divine; and after him, Cranmer, and Latimer, and Ridley, and Hooper—all of them bishops distinguished for piety and learning—were called upon to lay down their lives in defence of the same holy principles. Of divines of later days, who have come forth in defence of the doctrines and institutions of our Church, we might name a Jewell, a Burnet, a Barrow, a Bull, a Taylor, a Pearson, a Chillingworth, a Warburton, and a Horsley; and we might well say in respect of them: 'There were giants in the earth in those days.' But the time would fail us to tell of her Tillotsons, and her Leightons, her Halls, and her Wilsons; or to speak of Usher, and Stanhope, and Stillingfleet, and Jones, and Secker, and Porteus, and Butler, and Paley, and Magee, and Horne; men whose praise is in all the Churches.

Of illustrious laymen, we can boast of a Locke, a Boyle, a Sir Isaac Newton, an Addison, and a Johnson, a Lord Littleton, a Sir William Jones, a Lord Chief Justice Hale—and, in our own country, a Washington, a John Jay, a Chief Justice Marshall; men distinguished not less for their piety and virtue than for their preëminent talents; men 'whose lives and writings will continue to enlighten and improve mankind so long as the art of printing shall perpetuate them.' And surely these men of mighty minds, who applied their utmost powers to the investigation of religious truth, may well serve to strengthen our confidence in the purity and soundness of a Church to which they were the ornament and support, and in the communion of which they lived and died.

Of laborers in the missionary field, who have taken their lives in their hand, and gone forth with apostolic zeal to preach the Gospel to every creature, what names stand higher than Swartz, and Middleton, and Heber, and Henry Martyn?

As writers of practical devotion, who are more read than Thomas Scott, and John Newton, and Legh Richmond, and William Wilberforce, and Hannah More?

Or where will you look for works of more fervent piety—works that have been oftener blessed to the conversion of sinners, and the instruction and comfort of Christians—than Law's 'Serious Call,' Beveridge's 'Private Thoughts,' Scott's 'Christian Life,' Sherlock on 'Death and Judgment,' Wilson's 'Private Meditations,' Nelson's 'Practice of True

these last were taught their devotion in the Church), and Heber, and Martyn, and Buchanan, and Thomason, and Pattison, and, in our own land, of the venerable White, and of Hobart, and Ravenscroft, and Bedell, will furnish a sufficient illustration.

We have spoken of religious devotion, as distinct from religious action; and the distinction is manifest. Now we contend that the *system of worship* in the non-Episcopal churches of our country is not adapted to foster devotion; and the devotion felt in the hearts of the members of these churches (and there is much of it, be it spoken to their praise) is attributable to other causes not provided in their regular ecclesiastical systems. And the *system* of the Protestant Episcopal Church is contradistinguished from these other systems by the fact that *it* provides directly for the furtherance of devotion, and that this result, so far as it has been accomplished among the Episcopalians of our country, is owing manifestly to the working of the system, even in the face of powerful counteracting causes connected with the history and progress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The tendency of *other systems*, while they allow religious action, is, in connection with the spirit of the age, to discourage, or at least restrain unduly, religious devotion. The *system*

Devotion,' and Bishop Taylor's 'Holy Living and Holy Dying'? Very many other works of a kindred spirit and character, to be found in the closet and sick-room of almost every Christian, of every name and nation, might be mentioned; but they will readily occur to every pious reader's mind.

These are indeed the precious fruits of piety, born, nourished, and perfected—so far as anything human can be perfect—in the Episcopal Church."—Dorr's *Churchman's Manual*, pp. 278–280.

of the *Protestant Episcopal Church* provides especially for the increase of devotion, while at the same time it furnishes to its members every encouragement to the most energetic action. We are only able here to hint at the distinction above stated. The point to which we call attention is this—that the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church nourishes religious devotion.*

We will now consider the other topic.

II. RELIGIOUS ACTION.—The reader is requested to bear in mind what was said in the last two sections on the liberty and adaptiveness of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Let him consider those characteristics, as therein exemplified, in connection with the stated and elevated devotional arrangements of the Church; and he will perceive that there is the largest scope and encouragement for religious action. Indeed, *the Protestant Episcopal Church is, in its system, the Revival Church of our country.*

Look at the variety, and at the same time the unity or harmony, of evangelical subjects continually presented in the annual course of the Ritual—Ascension, and Whitsunday, and Trinity, and Christmas, and Epiphany, and Lent, and the solemn Passion Week, wherein, in daily services (what would be called, in the language of the time, an annual protracted meeting), we contemplate the tenderness and love, the sufferings, the judi-

* A pious and intelligent minister of a non-Episcopal denomination once said to the writer substantially as follows: "The reason why so many in the professedly religious community are not disposed to approve, or do not like to attend, your Church service, is that your service is too devotional; the present is an undevotional age." He is in the main correct. There ought to be over all our land more of heart-worship, as well as intellectual and personal activity.

cial trials, the bloody sweat, and the crucifixion and burial of our Lord ; and finally, the glorious Easter, the festival of the Resurrection of Christ ; and how much there is continually presented to quicken the pious and convert the careless ! Look, then, at the liberty of the Church, which allows the employment of so many and various coöperant instrumentalities to arouse and edify. And look at the adaptiveness of the Church, which carries it and its Gospel message to every class, and condition, and age, and to every heart. It is manifest that here is a system formed, which needs only to be used to effect unrivalled results for the honor of the Master. There is no *ecclesiastical system* extant which in itself provides legitimately and directly for a constant and orderly succession of revivals over the whole country except this. Individuals and many societies of other denominations have been active in revivals, under some special or occasional arrangements ; but *the Protestant Episcopal Church is præëminently and singularly, in its system, THE REVIVAL CHURCH of the United States.**

* There is a passage in one of the writings of the Rev. Albert Barnes, the distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, suggested by the above observations, which we cannot forbear to quote. It will be found in the concluding paragraphs of what Bishop Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, has called "a truly elegant and courteous tribute to the Episcopal Church—a truly splendid eulogium on our Church—and one which does credit to the candor, the benevolence, the superiority to prejudice, of the elevated mind that conceived it, and the honorable frankness which gave it public utterance." The whole eulogium is as follows : "We associate it (Episcopacy) with the brightest and happiest days of religion, and liberty, and literature, and law. We remember that it was under the Episcopacy that the Church in England took its firm stand against the Papacy ; and that this was its form when Zion rose to light and splendor, from the dark night of ages. We remember the name of

The actual working of the system, where it has been faithfully carried out, agrees with our statements.

There are scores of Protestant Episcopal Churches in our country which have for years been blessed with a continual revival of religion, and in which hardly a month elapses without some new accessions to the list of the confirmed and of the communicants. And each

Cranmer—Cranmer, first, in many respects, among the Reformers; that it was by his steady and unerring hand that, under God, the pure Church of the Saviour was conducted through the agitating and distressing times of Henry VIII. We remember that God watched over that wonderful man; that he gave this distinguished prelate access to the heart of one of the most capricious, cruel, inexorable, bloodthirsty, and licentious monarchs that has disgraced the world; that God, for the sake of Cranmer and his Church, conducted Henry, as 'by a hook in the nose,' and made him faithful to the Archbishop of Canterbury, when faithful to none else; so that, perhaps, the only redeeming trait in the character of Henry is his fidelity to this first British prelate under the Reformation. The world will not soon forget the names of Latimer, and Ridley, and Rogers, and Bradford; names associated, in the feelings of Christians, with the long list of ancient confessors 'of whom the world was not worthy,' and who did honor to entire ages of mankind, by sealing their attachment to the Son of God on the rack, or amid the flames. Nor can we forget that we owe to Episcopacy that which fills our minds with gratitude and praise, when we look for examples of consecrated talent, and elegant literature, and humble devoted piety. While men honor elevated Christian feeling, while they revere sound learning, while they render tribute to clear and profound reasoning, they will not forget the names of Barrow and Taylor, of Tillotson, and Hooker, and Butler; and when they think of humble, pure, sweet, heavenly piety, their minds will recur instinctively to the name of Leighton. Such names, with a host of others, do honor to the world. When we think of them, we have it not in our hearts to utter one word against a Church which has thus done honor to our race, and to our common Christianity.

Such we wish Episcopacy still to be. We have always thought that there are Christian minds and hearts that would find more edification in the forms of worship in that Church than in any other. We regard it as

successive year is developing more clearly and encouragingly this peculiar tendency of the system.

It is our purpose to be concise. We leave it to our Christian brethren, whether or not they can agree to love and to sustain such a Church as has been here described.

adapted to call forth Christian energy, that might otherwise be dormant. We have never doubted that many of the purest flames of devotion that rise from the earth ascend from the altars of the Episcopal Church, and that many of the purest spirits that the earth contains minister at those altars, or breathe forth their prayers and praises in language consecrated by the use of piety for centuries.

We have but one wish in regard to Episcopacy. We wish her to fall in with, or to go in advance of, others, in the spirit of the age. Our desire is that she may become throughout—as we rejoice she is increasingly becoming—the warm, devoted friend of revivals and missionary operations. She is consolidated, well marshalled, under an efficient system of laws, and preëminently fitted for powerful action in the field of Christian warfare. We desire to see her, what the Macedonian phalanx was in the ancient army—with her dense, solid organization, with her unity of movement, with her power of maintaining the position which she takes, and with her eminent ability to advance the cause of sacred learning, and the love of order and of law, attending or leading all other churches in the conquests of redemption in an alienated world. We would even rejoice to see her who was first in the field at the Reformation in England first, also, in the field when the Son of God shall come to take to himself his great power; and whatever positions may be assigned to other denominations, we have no doubt that the Episcopal Church is destined yet to be, throughout, the warm friend of revivals, and to consecrate her wealth and power to the work of making a perpetual aggression on the territories of sin and of death.”—*Christian Spectator*, Vol. VI. See also “*Episcopacy Examined and Reëxamined*,” *New York, Protestant Episcopal Tract Society*, pp. 89–91.

SECTION XXI.

COMPREHENSIVE TRAITS.

If the Protestant Episcopal Church be the Comprehensive Church, it becomes the privilege if not the duty of all Christians to unite themselves with it—extent of this duty—a recapitulation of the various comprehensive traits elucidated in the preceding sections—the Protestant Episcopal Church proved to be the Comprehensive Church—the only Church founded successfully and completely upon the maxim of the primitive and Apostolical Church—there are few even of its own members who understand its comprehensiveness—this Church not originated by human wisdom or accident—it is a system provided by the gracious providence of the Lord for the Christian and ecclesiastical unity of all His disciples.

WE hold it to be an axiom that, if the Protestant Episcopal Church be the Comprehensive Church—that is, if it have within its system all the particulars which are held essential, not only by all Christian denominations jointly, but also by each distinctively—and if there be no other system in our country equally comprehensive, *then it is, if not the bounden duty, certainly the privilege of all Christians who love their Lord, and wish to keep His commandment of unity, to unite themselves at once, even if it be at some personal sacrifice, with it.*

And one or both of two things is required of every one who would, with a good conscience, avoid uniting himself with this Church : either he must disprove what we have just laid down as an axiom, that is, disprove the importance of obeying his Lord's command, when he has it in his power to do so ; or else he must prove

that the Protestant Episcopal Church is not the Comprehensive Church.

It will not be enough for an objector even to prove that he is in a Church which has a valid ministry and valid sacraments, and with which he himself is perfectly satisfied. He must prove that his Church is comprehensive, and capable of receiving all sincere disciples of his Lord, whatever their diversities of opinion and customs ; or else his Church has not the characteristics of Christ's one Church adapted to all His disciples ; and he is therefore bound to leave it as a defective and so *far* a corrupted Church, if indeed he may find the one comprehensive system elsewhere.

In summing up the characteristics of the Protestant Episcopal Church, we shall merely recapitulate some of the main thoughts suggested in the preceding sections.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, while it is historically at unity with the ancient and Apostolical Church, is, at the same time, purely an American Church, and therefore is entitled to the sympathies of all American Christians.

Its members are classed necessarily just as they are in every Protestant Church ; and this fact recommends it to the members of all other churches as a medium of unity, having in this particular a quality common to them all.

Its territorial divisions, while prepared for its universal extension, are yet perfectly simple, and afford the most desirable facilities for the external union of all Christians.

Its laws and government are such that every one of its members is represented in them, and has a power of

control over them ; and they are constituted upon such equitable and truly republican principles, as to endear the Church to every Christian who loves the free and righteous principles upon which our political institutions are ordered.

Its ministry is such that every conceivable and useful mode of clerical influence may be exerted ; while every minister, in every degree, is directly responsible to the Church for his faithfulness and obedience to its laws. Its ministry meets exactly the wishes of every true Christian in our land.

Its sacraments are free to all true disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ, without regard to their differences in the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture or in their abstract systems of theological and philosophical doctrine. In this fact it welcomes all to one communion and fellowship.

Its standards, although explicit, are never oppressive ; and its doctrines and preaching are Scriptural and practical ; so that on these subjects its system tends to concord.

Its discipline is severe against manifest sin, but it is patient toward human infirmity, "loving mercy and not sacrifice," "desiring not the death of the sinner, but rather that the sinner turn unto God and be saved ;" so that in this it is sure of the approval of all who are like their Father in Heaven, and who have the meekness and gentleness of His only Son.

Its modes of public worship, while they seek to encourage solemnity and the spirit of devotion and prayer, are yet always accommodated to the spiritual wants and the Christian judgment of its members ; so that all

Christians, who unite themselves with it, do have it in their power to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the necessities of their own hearts.

Its laity are fully and effectually represented in all the regulations and action of the Church, and have not only every right which they have in other Churches, but also, in some very important respects, more rights, and always the power of self-protection. In this particular, therefore, the Church may expect the favor of all Christian laymen in our country.

Its arrangements concerning Baptism, and its connection of the Rite of Confirmation with that ordinance, furnish, what in no other Church has been done, the means of uniting on a basis of harmony all Christian people, who in other denominations are so widely at variance on this theme of the subjects and mode of Baptism.

Its views of the Lord's Supper agree, substantially, with those of other orthodox and catholic communions, while its terms of admission are more liberal than those of most others; and thus it is able to combine and associate them all around one table of mutual charity.

It furnishes opportunities for the exercise of every benevolent affection; it cultivates literature and labors for Christian education; and it is pledged wholly and without reserve to the work of missions in all the earth; so that all Christians must admire its singleness and honest devotion, who love to labor for the good of men, and to fulfil the last charge of the ascended Lord.

It tolerates all the modes through which the piety

of the heart would find outward expression; and it invites to its protection every variety of temperament and habit; so that all may join themselves unto it, who take delight in the worship of God. It has forms, but it is not tied to forms. Outside of its prescribed rules for special occasions, it invites to every variety of Christian worship, and every method of Christian activity. It is like a broad country, through which, among a hundred other roads, a railroad runs. If you get into the cars, you must, while you are in them, ride upon the rails. But off from the railroad you may go as you please, in carriages or on foot, and indulge in all the privileges of a free and law-abiding citizen.

Finally, it is capable of modifying itself, in any and in every possible respect, to the circumstances of society and the wants of men, in all periods of time; so that it is able to unite all Christians into one body, and to be the Church of the world.

Now we inquire: Is not the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States entitled peculiarly to the name of the Comprehensive Church? Are not all the essentials of a Church within it, and all the essentials for Christian and ecclesiastical unity?

The writer will be pardoned if he ventures the remark that, of all the ecclesiastical systems which the history of the past and of the present has brought under his notice, there is none which, in the principles of its organization, has carried out the maxim upon which the Primitive and Apostolical Church was organized, as alluded to in our first chapter, so fearlessly and so successfully as that which it has been the design of the foregoing sections to illustrate.

Thanks to the superintending Spirit and Providence of God!

And alas! that so few, even of Episcopalians, do understand the occasion for this thanksgiving!

We further inquire: Was it the mere wisdom of men, or were they mere circumstantial and happy accidents, which have fashioned and matured this Comprehensive System? Neither, we reply. It is not a scheme devised or got up recently, for the purpose of gathering Christians from their divisions into fellowship and coöperation. It is simply the old historic Church, holding, and conveying from age to age, the apostolic idea of Catholicity and Comprehension. Rather, is it not the provision of the All-seeing and Gracious Head of the Church, for bringing together again into "One Body" His scattered and divided disciples, when they shall have learned the evils and the distresses of dissension, and the importance of His own new commandment: "Love one another," and "Be one"?

CHAPTER X.

Conclusion—mode in which our subject has been treated—the Protestant Episcopal Church comprehensive—none other like it—another aspect of this Church—enumeration of certain principles preliminary to the exhibition of it—the Protestant Episcopal Church a platform on which Christians may meet and perfect a plan of unity—this proved—the means of unity are provided if Christians will use them—the Protestant Episcopal Church capable of infinite modification—invites all Christians to unite in it and modify it as they please—objection answered—the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church further opened—a beautiful and grand scheme—sin of negligence on this subject—a call to unity—deprecation of false unity—advantages of true unity—call upon the laity—call upon the clergy—our plan submitted to the candid judgment and honest decision of the Christian public.

WE have been looking at the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church *as it is*. We have desired to divest ourselves of all the associations of the past, as we have desired our readers to do; and have looked at this Church as an existing system, just as we should look at it if it had been broached for the first time in the course of the present year, or as though we were suggesting in these pages the outline of a new Ecclesiastical Scheme of Union, as though we were proposing a new organization for the promotion of Christian unity.

We inquire now respectfully: Are not the elements of concord in this Church? Are not those points,

which are held chiefly important by the several denominations of Christians in our country, all included already in the system of this Church? Does not this Church blend into one harmonious arrangement the "distinctive peculiarities" of the several denominations among us? We ask our readers: Can you not recognize in this Church, distinctly maintained, the very points to which you, as members of some particular denominations, have respectively given chief prominence? Can you find similar characteristics in any other of the numerous models of the Church which have been constructed by the wisdom of those who at any time have separated from the one old Church to form new Churches?

Answer us in the spirit of meek and self-denying disciples of Him, who prayed for you and for us in these words: "Holy Father, I pray that they all may be one, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me."

There is, however, another aspect of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which your attention is solicited.

In order to present clearly the aspect referred to, the reader must be reminded of one or two preliminary principles. These principles are the following: That Christians wish to be united; that they must be united in some one Comprehensive Church; that, in order to be thus united, they must come together on some common platform, where they may discuss their differences, and compare opinions, and suggest reciprocal compromises, and finally agree upon some scheme of unity, to which all shall be pledged to adhere; that when they

shall have finally agreed upon such scheme of unity, they must make further arrangements, by which they may come together at stated periods, perhaps year after year, continually, and change and modify that scheme (still maintaining unity) to meet the various changes and modifications of human society.

These principles being acknowledged correct, we say that, if they were carried out (as they ought to be), they would eventuate in the construction of exactly such a system as that of the Protestant Episcopal Church—the scheme of unity would be the counterpart of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This is the other aspect of the Protestant Episcopal Church to which we just now alluded.

Granting, for the occasion, that the Protestant Episcopal Church is not now in every respect just the system which the several denominations when united might desire, it is, nevertheless, *exactly the platform upon which they all may meet and arrange such a system as they would desire*. It is the living agent, which will, at their bidding, work out for them precisely their *ideal* of unity. It is a beautiful and perfect *organum* (to many doubtless a *novum organum* in this application of it) whose machinery can accomplish any result. Let them put their hand to its machinery, let them enter the building which encloses it, and whose doors are thrown wide open and nailed back so that they cannot close again, and there let them superintend and guide its operations, and they may have whatsoever product they may please to have.

We refer now to the general principles of Ecclesiastical Government unfolded in the last chapter. Let all

the parishes—the newly formed as well as the others—elect men who shall represent their views to the Diocesan Conventions, where are free discussions and fair decisions. Let the Diocesan Conventions look to it that their own views are correctly represented in the General Convention. Majorities govern—majorities in the parishes, in the Diocesan Conventions, in the General Convention—majorities of the whole Church—majorities of the Laity, of the Clergy, of the Bishops. When such majorities wish for change, it is right that changes occur. Until they do, it is wise, and the secret of unity, that the minority forbear.

Is it not manifest that, if the Christian people of our land wish to unite into some comprehensive scheme of ecclesiastical unity (without which there can be no true Christian union), they can accomplish their object, quietly, and certainly, and immediately, by uniting themselves with the Protestant Episcopal Church? Are not instrumentalities here supplied to their hands, by which they may triumphantly effect their wish?

We say then to our fellow-Christians in the several denominations: "Cast in your lot with us." We will welcome you to our unity. We do not invite you to a Church in which you must be cramped and straitened incessantly, but to a pliant Church—*a Church capable of infinite modification*. We are willing to amalgamate with you; only let the wounds of Christ's body be healed, only let us become one. You may outnumber us; you may have the control in our parishes, in our Diocesan Conventions, in our General Convention. You may revise and rearrange our laws. Be it so! We are willing to be melted down with you, in our

own crucible, into one mass of Christian love and fellowship. Is this the language of a narrow, and arbitrary, and intolerant bigotry? Is the Church, whose entrance is so wide, and which is willing to be moulded by any influence you may exert, sectarian or contracted in its spirit? Is it not fitted for universality, which is the collateral principal with unity? Like some spacious and noble ship, she can take in all who would trust her decks, or be entertained in her various saloons, while she ever moves hither and thither, true to the slightest motions of her helm, and while her broad canvas swells at the pressure of the faintest breeze, and hurries her still forward.

If it should seem to any that, in representing the system of the Protestant Episcopal Church as has been done, we expose a weak point in its organization, we develop a liberality which is suicidal, we show it to be in the power of others to modify it until its essential idea shall be destroyed, our reply is ready: That which seems to be the point of its weakness is the very hinge of its strength; the apparent defect is, on closer examination, the real beauty. The system is one of checks and balances, not artificial but natural, and therefore invariable in their operation. The door which admits one man of a certain class of predilections, admits with him another man of perhaps opposite predilections; and these men must harmonize. Each must deny himself a little, that both may have the greater liberty; and these men, who, if they had remained in opposite sects, would have been bitter adversaries, become, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, brothers. So would it be in any event.

Such is our confidence in the adaptation of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the common wants of the many, that we should not fear any essential change in its system from any accession of numbers. In fact, every accession of numbers would confirm the system and make it more tenacious, just as an increase of weight gives stability to the mechanical arch. We are confident that, if all the members of all the denominations in our land should unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church to-morrow, although there might be a thousand changes in the minute details of the system (as now such are constantly occurring), yet there would be no change of any of its essential features. It is a grand scheme, the result not of a single intellect nor of a single age, but combining the conclusions of countless minds, and framed upon the experience of many ages, and based upon the philosophy of the universal heart.

We can conceive of but one mode of parrying the application of the argument. There may be multitudes who will say: "After all, it is no matter about this outward unity; we may as well continue separate, and strive each to do what he can for the glory of God and the salvation of souls." But, brethren, why work at a disadvantage so great, so entirely unnecessary, so unconquerably full of evil? How long shall Christians declare, in the face of all Scripture, in the face of all experience, in the face of all true philosophy of the mind and heart, in the face of all nature: "Let us have the internal unity, it is no matter about the outward"—when, all the while, it is absolutely impossible that the two can be separated? We will not recapitulate our reasonings in the early chapters of this volume; but we

will press their conclusions. If it is no matter about this outward unity, then it is no matter about the internal; then it is no matter about the honor of the Church in the eyes of the profane, and the impenitent, and the careless, and the unthoughtful; then it is no matter whether Christians shall ever love each other in a perfect reciprocal confidence, without concealment and without reserve—whether they shall ever work together for Christ without molestation and with their utmost energies—whether they shall ever rejoice over the conversion of the nations, and join their hosannas on earth with the “great voices in heaven, saying, The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever.”

We call for Christian unity, without which there can never be a millennium of peace and holiness on earth—without which the Lord Jesus can never establish his kingdom among men.

We call not for that Christian union which flares up into life, and dies in some brilliant paragraph of a religious-literary journal; or which shows itself like a sprite, and vanishes in the dazzling appeal of some fine orator on the stage of some great benevolent society. We ask not for that Christian union which flows so softly from the lips of men who never think of anything beyond the narrow limits of their own narrow sect; nor for that which is breathed forth so faintly by good and holy men, who long for peace, yet know that the peace which their lips speak of is a very different thing from the actual strifes which are wearying their hearts.

We call for actual Christian union, in which the dissensions which part brethren shall be done away; in which the causes of contention shall be removed; in which the plottings and counter-plottings, the prejudices and hard speeches, the suspicions and intolerance, which distract the family of the Redeemer, shall be destroyed. We ask for Christian union which shall be not sentimental, but real; not visionary, but existing; not in words or wishes, but in fact. We ask not for a shadow, but for a substance; not for a creature of dreams, however lovely, but for a being of flesh and blood, who shall be an every-day companion. We ask for the "one body," that so we may have the "one spirit and the one Lord, the one faith and the one baptism, and the one God and Father of all, who is over all, and through all, and in us all." We want one holy Church, visible and tangible, fitted for the period in which we live; so that the soldiers of Emmanuel shall no more be compelled to act as spies upon each other, and to waste their energies in internal and self-destructive conflicts, but rather shall present one undivided front, and have unweakened courage in their grand "aggressive attack" upon sin, whether at home or abroad.

We call for a true Christian unity, which shall expand itself through our land; which shall go into all the little villages, and all the private dwellings, over the whole length and breadth of our long and our broad country, and unite hearts, and unite voices, and unite labor, and strength, and wealth, that have always before been separated—which shall bring into one Comprehensive Church all the disciples of Christ.

Then our villages will be gardens of God, which are now wrangling-places. Then plain men and learned men together will give up their jealousies and contentions, and with these their unhappiness; and men will be able to think about Christ and souls and the world. Then the multitudes, who have hitherto excused themselves from their duty behind the dissensions of Christians, will be left without excuse, or will take up the exclamation of the worldly in the days of Tertullian: "See how these Christians love one another." Then shall we "all be one, and the world will believe on the Son of God."

Our call is upon the Christian people of our land.

We call upon the Laity, in every class and condition of Christian society, to consider this subject; to decide upon duty; and to act promptly, as reasonable and as responsible men.

We call upon the Clergy, and especially those among them who fill the high places of influence and of authority. We entreat you patiently and candidly to investigate this subject. Let it be canvassed fully in your public prints. Let it be the topic of agitation, or at least of discussion, in your large assemblies. We pray you to come yourselves, and to bring with you those whom you may lawfully influence, into the unity of one happy fold of the chief Shepherd. We will sit down with you most gladly in our earliest Conventions, and, in all our deliberations, our motto shall be: COMPROMISE AND CONFORMITY, LIBERTY AND LAW, UNIVERSALITY AND UNITY.

The subject is momentously serious. It demands action as well as consideration. "Let no one," we

quote from our title-page—"Let no one excuse or deceive or console himself by pertinacious disputatiousness: for our treatise is concerning life and salvation."

There may be some who will esteem our Call preposterous, and smile at our Plan. But let no Christian esteem our Call preposterous before he has solemnly, with prayer and in honesty, determined his duty in reference to it. And let no Christian smile at our Plan until he has proved it to be impracticable.

A P P E N D I X.

"O ALMIGHTY GOD, WHO HAST BUILT THY CHURCH UPON THE FOUNDATION OF THE APOSTLES AND PROPHETS, JESUS CHRIST HIMSELF BEING THE CHIEF CORNER-STONE; GRANT THAT, BY THE OPERATION OF THE HOLY GHOST, ALL CHRISTIANS MAY BE SO JOINED TOGETHER IN UNITY OF SPIRIT, AND IN THE BOND OF PEACE, THAT THEY MAY BE AN HOLY TEMPLE ACCEPTABLE UNTO THEE, THROUGH JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD."

Book of Common Prayer,
*Collect for the Institution of Ministers, and also for the
Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude.*

APPENDIX.

A.

ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. *Extracted from "MEMOIRS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES," etc., by the late Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. Pp. 17-30.*

ALTHOUGH it happened, as might be expected, that a proportion of the settlers of English America were of the profession established in England, yet the number was not so considerable as might be supposed from the existing relation, owing probably to the circumstance that several of the colonies arose in a great measure from dissatisfaction with the establishment at home, and partly to an influx of subsequent settlers, not only from other countries subject to the same crown, but also from countries on the continent of Europe, principally some of the states of Germany. In the Northern and Eastern States the comparatively small number of the Church of England may be seen in the fact that, when the revolutionary war began, there were not more than about eighty parochial clergymen of that Church to the northward and to the eastward of Maryland; and that those clergymen derived the greater part of their subsistence from the Society, instituted in England, for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—with the exception of those resident in the

towns of Boston and Newport, and the cities of New York and Philadelphia—there being no Episcopal congregations out of those towns and cities held to be of ability to support clergymen of themselves. In Maryland and in Virginia the Episcopal Church was much more numerous, and had legal establishments for its support. It was especially numerous in those parts of the said provinces which were settled when the establishments took place; for in the more recently settled counties the mass of the people were of other communions, scarcely known among them in the early period of their histories. In the more southern colonies, the Episcopalians were fewer in proportion than in the two last mentioned, but more than in the northern.

The peculiar circumstances under which it existed prevented, and probably, under the old *régime*, would have continued to prevent, its organization. Separated by the Atlantic Ocean from the Episcopacy under which it had been planted, it had no resource for a ministry but in emigration from the mother country, and by sending its candidates for the ministry to that country for orders. The first could not be the channel of a respectable permanent supply; and the second, which was the most depended on in the latter years of the colonies, was very troublesome and expensive. The evil of the want of an internal Episcopacy did not end here. For, although the Bishop of London was considered as the diocesan of the Episcopal Churches in America, it is evident that his authority could not be effectually exerted at such a distance for the removing of unworthy clergymen; besides which, there were civil institutions supposed to be in opposition to it in the provinces where establishments had been provided. In Maryland, in particular, all interference of the Bishop of London, except in the single matter of ordination, was held by the proprietary government to be an encroachment on its authorities.

For these reasons, and on the ground of the evident propriety of being supplied with all the orders of the ministry recognized by their ecclesiastical system, application had been made to England at different times by the clergy, especially those in the northern colonies, for the obtaining of an Episcopate. These

applications had produced much contention in pamphlets and in newspapers. What would have been the event, in this respect, had the Episcopal clergy succeeded in their desires, is a problem which it will be forever impossible to solve.

If such was the difficulty of being supplied with a ministry during the acknowledged supremacy of the British crown, much greater, as may be supposed, was the same difficulty during the struggle which ended in the elevating of the colonies to the rank of independent states. During that term there was no resource for the supply of vacancies, which were continually multiplying, not only from death but by the retreat of very many of the Episcopal clergy to the mother country, and to the colonies still dependent on her. To add to the evil, many able and worthy ministers, cherishing their allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and entertaining conscientious scruples against the use of the liturgy, under the restriction of omitting the appointed prayers for him, ceased to officiate. Owing to these circumstances, the doors of the far greater number of the Episcopal churches were closed for several years. In the State in which this work is edited (Pennsylvania), there was a part of that time in which there was, through the whole extent, but one resident minister of the Church in question, he (Bishop White) who records the fact.

The first step toward the forming of a collective body of the Episcopal Church in the United States was taken at a meeting for another purpose of a few clergymen of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, at Brunswick, in New Jersey, on the 13th and 14th of May, 1784. These clergymen, in consequence of prior correspondence, had met for the purpose of consulting in what way to renew a society that had existed under charters of incorporation from the Governors of the said three States, for the Support of Widows and Children of Deceased Clergymen. Here it was determined to procure a larger meeting on the 5th of the ensuing October, in New York, not only for the purpose of reviving the said charitable institution, but to confer and agree on some general principles of an union of the Episcopal Church throughout the States.

Such a meeting was held at the time and place agreed on; and, although the members composing it were not vested with powers adequate to the present exigencies of the Church, they happily, and with great unanimity, laid down a few general principles, to be recommended in the respective States, as the ground on which a future ecclesiastical government should be established. These principles were approbatory of Episcopacy and of the "Book of Common Prayer," and provided for a representative body of the Church, consisting of clergy and laity, who were to vote as distinct orders. There was also a recommendation to the Church in the several States, to send clerical and lay deputies to a meeting to be held in Philadelphia, on the 27th of September, in the following year.

Although, at the meeting last held, there were present two clergymen from the Eastern States, yet it now appeared that there was no probability, for the present, of the aid of the Churches in those States in the measures begun for the obtaining of a representative body of the Church at large. From this they thought themselves restrained in Connecticut, in particular, by a step they had antecedently taken for the obtaining of an Episcopate from England; for, until the event of their application could be known, it naturally seemed to them inconsistent to do anything which might change the ground on which the gentleman of their choice was then standing. This gentleman was the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., formerly missionary on Staten Island, who had been recommended to England for consecration before the evacuation of New York by the British army.

On the 27th of September, 1785, there assembled agreeably to appointment, in Philadelphia, a convention of clerical and lay deputies from seven of the thirteen United States, viz., from New York to Virginia, inclusive, with the addition of South Carolina. They applied themselves to the making of such alterations in the "Book of Common Prayer" as were necessary for the accommodating of it to the late changes in the state; and the proposing, but not establishing, of such other alterations in that book and in the Articles, as they thought an improvement of the service and of the manner of stating the principal articles of faith.

These were published in a book, ever since known by the name of the "Proposed Book."

The convention entered on the business of the Episcopacy with a knowledge that there was now a bishop in Connecticut, consecrated, not in England, but by the non-juring bishops of Scotland; for Dr. Seabury, not meeting assurance of success with the bishops of the former country, had applied to the latter quarter for the succession, which had been there carefully maintained, notwithstanding their severance from the state in the revolution of 1688. Bishop Seabury had returned to America, and had entered on the exercise of his new function in the beginning of the preceding summer, and two or three gentlemen of the Southern States had received ordination from his hands. Nevertheless the members of this convention, although generally impressed with sentiments of respect toward the new bishop, and although, with the exception of a few, alleging nothing against the validity of his Episcopacy, thought it most proper to direct their views in the first instance toward England.

Accordingly, they addressed the archbishops and bishops of England, stating that the Episcopal Church in the United States had been severed, by a civil revolution, from the jurisdiction of the parent Church in England; acknowledging the favors formerly received from the bishops of London in particular, and from the archbishops and bishops in general, through the medium of the Society for Propagating the Gospel; declaring their desire to perpetuate among them the principles of the Church of England, in doctrine, discipline, and worship; and praying that their lordships would consecrate to the Episcopacy those persons who should be sent, with that view, from the Churches in any of the States respectively.

In order that the present convention might be succeeded by bodies of the like description, they framed an ecclesiastical constitution, the outlines of which were that there should be a triennial convention, consisting of a deputation from the Church in each State of not more than four clergymen and as many laymen; that they should vote statewise, each order to have a negative on the other; that when there should be a bishop in any State, he

should be officially a member of the convention; that the different orders of clergy should be accountable to the ecclesiastical authority in the State only to which they should respectively belong; and that the engagement previous to ordination should be a declaration of belief in the Holy Scriptures, and a promise of conformity to the doctrines and the worship of the Church.

Further, the convention appointed a committee with various powers, among which was that of corresponding, during the recess, with the archbishops and bishops of England; and they adjourned to meet again in Philadelphia, on the 20th of June, in the following year.

After the rising of the convention, their address to the English prelates was forwarded by the committee to his Excellency John Adams, Esq., the American minister, with the request that it might be delivered by him to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were also forwarded certificates from the executives of the States in which there was a probability of there being bishops chosen. The executives who gave these certificates were those of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. These evidences, agreeably to instructions of the convention, were applied for by the members of that body from the said States respectively. Mr. Adams willingly performed the service solicited of him, and in a conversation which he held with the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of the address, gave such information and expressed such sentiments as were calculated to promote the object of it.

After the receipt of the first of the letters of the English prelates, and before the receipt of the second, the General Convention assembled agreeably to appointment, in Philadelphia, on the 20th of June, 1786. The principal business transacted by them was another address to the English prelates, containing an acknowledgment of their friendly and affectionate letter, a declaration of not intending to depart from the doctrines of the English Church, and a determination of making no further alterations than such as either arose from a change of circumstances, or appeared conducive to union, and a repetition of the prayer for the succession of the Episcopacy. Before their adjournment they

appointed a committee with power to reassemble them, if thought expedient, at Wilmington, in the State of Delaware.

On the committee's receipt of the second letter they summoned the convention to meet, at the place appointed, on the 10th of October following.

The deputies from the several States were called on, beginning from the northward, for information whether any persons had been chosen in them respectively to proceed to England for consecration; when it appeared that the Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, in the city of New York, had been chosen for that purpose by the convention in that State; that the Rev. William White, D. D., rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, in the city of Philadelphia, had been chosen by the convention in Pennsylvania; and that the Rev. David Griffith, D. D., rector of Fairfax parish, Virginia, had been chosen by the convention there. Testimonials in their favor from the conventions in the respective States, agreeable to the form prescribed by the archbishops, were laid before the General Convention, who immediately signed, in favor of each of the bishops elect, a testimonial, according to the form prescribed to them by the same authority.

The two former of the above-named clergymen, having embarked together early in the next month, arrived at Falmouth after a passage of eighteen days. On their reaching London they were introduced to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, by his Excellency Mr. Adams, who, in this particular, and in every instance in which his personal attentions could be either of use or an evidence of his respect and kindness, continued to manifest his concern for the interests of a Church of which he was not a member.

Before the accomplishing of the object of the voyage, there occurred the delay of a few weeks, owing to the archbishop's desire of previously laying before the bishops the grounds of his proceeding to the accomplishment of the business, in the early stages of which they had been consulted. The greater number of them were at their dioceses, but were expected to be in town at the ensuing opening of Parliament, appointed for about the

middle of January. Very soon afterward, the 4th of February, was appointed for the consecration.

On that day, and in the chapel of the archiepiscopal palace of Lambeth, Dr. White and Dr. Provoost were ordained and consecrated bishops, by the Most Rev. John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Most Rev. William Markham, Archbishop of York, presented. And the bishops who joined with the two archbishops in the imposition of hands were the Right Rev. Charles Moss, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Right Rev. John Hinchliff, Bishop of Peterborough. Before the end of the same month the newly-consecrated bishops sailed from Falmouth for New York, where they arrived on Easter Sunday, April the 7th, and soon afterward began the exercise of the Episcopacy in their respective dioceses.

On the 28th of July, 1789, there assembled the Triennial Convention, by whom the Episcopacy of Bishops White and Provoost, of whom the former only was present, the latter being detained by sickness, was duly recognized. At this convention there naturally occurred the importance of taking measures for the perpetuating of the succession, a matter which some circumstances had subjected to considerable difficulty. The subject of perpetuating the succession from England, with the relation which it bore to the question of embracing that from the Scotch Episcopacy, was brought into view by a measure of the clergy in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. This body had elected the Rev. Edward Bass, rector of St. Paul's Church in Newburyport, their bishop, and had addressed a letter to the bishops in Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, praying them to unite in consecrating him.

And here it may be proper to record that the difficulty was not long after removed in another way by the convention of Virginia, in their electing of the Rev. James Madison, D. D., President of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, their bishop, and by his being consecrated in England.

At the present session of the General Convention, the constitution formed in 1786 was reviewed and new modelled. The principal feature now given to it was a distribution into two houses,

one consisting of the bishops and the other of the clerical and lay deputies, who must vote, when required by the clerical or by the lay representation from any State, as under the former constitution, by orders. The stated meetings were to be on the second Tuesday in September in every third year, but intermediate meetings might be called by the bishops.

When the convention adjourned, it was to the 29th of September following; and before the adjournment, an invitation was given by them to Bishop Seabury, and to their brethren generally in the Eastern States, to be present at the proposed session, with a view to a permanent union.

On that day the convention reassembled, when it appeared that Bishop Seabury, with sundry of the clergy from Massachusetts and Connecticut, had accepted the invitation given them. There was laid before the convention, and by them ordered to be recorded, evidence of that bishop's consecration, which had been performed by Bishops Kilgour, Petrie, and Skinner, of the non-juring Church in Scotland. There then ensued a conference between a committee of the convention and the clergy from the Eastern States, the result of which was that, after one alteration of the constitution at their desire, they declared their acquiescence in it, and gave it their signatures accordingly.

It had been provided in the constitution that the arrangement of two houses should take place as soon as three bishops should belong to the body. This circumstance now occurred, although there were present only two of them, who accordingly formed the House of Bishops.

The two houses entered on a review of the liturgy, the bishops originating alterations in some services, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies proposing others. The result was the "Book of Common Prayer," as then established, and as it has been ever since used.

Some canons had been passed in the preceding session; but they were reconsidered and passed with sundry others, which continue to this day substantially the same, but with some alterations and additions by succeeding conventions.

The next Triennial Convention was held in the city of New

York, in the autumn of 1792, at which were present the four bishops already mentioned to have been consecrated abroad. Hitherto there had been no consecration in America; but at this convention, although nothing further was brought before them from Massachusetts relative to Dr. Bass, the deputies from Maryland applied to the assembled bishops for the consecration of the Rev. Thomas John Claggett, D.D., who had been elected bishop by the convention of that State. Dr. Claggett was accordingly consecrated, during the session of the convention, in Trinity Church, of the city in which they were assembled.

The bishops, having reviewed the Ordinal of the Church of England, proposed a few alterations in it to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, principally such as were necessary for the accommodating of it to local circumstances. The Ordinal, thus reviewed, is now the established form for the consecrating of bishops and the ordaining of priests and deacons.

B.

PRIMITIVE CHURCH GOVERNMENT. *Extracted from Waddington's Church History, Harper's edition, chapter 2, section 2, pp. 41-44.*

Church Government. We must now proceed to examine the discipline and government of the primitive Church, and, in this inquiry, we shall discover no marks of a loose and passing superstition, but, on the contrary, the surest prognostics of vigor and immortality. There are many reasons which make it necessary, in the treatment of this subject, to distinguish clearly between what is historically known, and what is plausibly conjectured; for it is from the confusion of facts with probabilities, that most of the difficulties of this question have arisen. In the first place, it is certain that, from the moment in which the early churches attained a definite shape and consistency, and assumed a perma-

ment form of discipline; as soon as the death of the last of the Apostles had deprived them of the more immediate guidance of the Holy Spirit, and left them, under God's especial care and providence, to the uninspired direction of mere men; so soon had every Church, respecting which we possess any distinct information, adopted the Episcopal form of government. The probable nature of that government we shall describe presently; but here it is sufficient to mention the undisputed fact, that the religious communities of the Christian world universally admitted the superintendence of ministers, called bishops, before the conclusion of the first century. In the next place, it is equally true, that neither our Saviour nor his Apostles have left any express and positive ordinances for the administration of the Church; desiring, perhaps, that *that* which was intended for every age and condition of man, to be the associate and guardian of every form of civil government, should have the means of accommodating its external and earthly shape to the various modifications of human polity. It is also true that, in the earliest government of the first Christian society, that of Jerusalem, not the elders only, but the "whole Church," were associated with the Apostles; and it is even certain that the terms bishop and elder or presbyter were, in the first instance, and for a short period, sometimes used synonymously, and indiscriminately applied to the same order in the ministry. From the comparison of these facts, it seems natural to draw the following conclusions: that during the life-time of the Apostles they were themselves the directors, or at least the presidents, of the Church; that as long as they remained on earth, it was not necessary, in all cases, to subject the infant societies to the delegated authority of a single superintendent, though the instances of Titus and Timothy clearly prove that it was sometimes done; and that, as they were severally removed from the world, some distinguished brother was in each instance appointed to succeed, not indeed to the name and inspiration, but to the ecclesiastical duties of the blessed Teacher who had founded the Church. The concurrence of ancient records confirms this last conclusion; the earliest Church historians enumerate the first bishops of the Churches of Jerusalem, Antioch, Ephesus, Smyrna, Alexandria,

and Rome, and trace them in each case from the Apostles. And thus it came to pass that, for more than twenty years before the death of St. John, most of the considerable Churches had gradually fallen under the presidency of a single person entitled Bishop; and that, after that event, there were certainly none which did not speedily follow the same name and system of administration.

Prophets. Again, for the first thirty years, perhaps somewhat longer, after the ascension of Christ, the labors of the Apostles were aided by certain ministers entitled Prophets, who were gifted with occasional inspiration, and taught under the influence of the Holy Spirit. This order of teachers was withdrawn from the Church when their office became no longer necessary for its advancement, and it appears wholly to have ceased before the end of the century; at which period, as we have already observed, ecclesiastical government universally assumed that durable shape which has been perpetuated, and, with certain variations, generally adopted through every age of Christianity.

Deacons. We have yet made no mention of the deacons, who were the third order in the Episcopal Church. The word deacon means minister, and in that sense is sometimes applied to the office of the Apostles; but in a general sense only, since we are assured (Acts vi.) that the diaconal order was distinct, and instituted for a specific purpose. However, it seems certain that, in the very beginning, the office of the deacons was not confined to the mere ministry of the table, since we read that Stephen disputed publicly on the Christian truth, with irresistible wisdom and spirit; and, moreover, that "he did great wonders and miracles among the people." It is equally clear that attendance on the poor was for several centuries attached to it; even after the office of treasurer was held by the bishop, the portion destined to charitable relief continued to pass through the hands of the deacon. It is not so easy to ascertain the extent of their spiritual duties in the earliest Church. Ignatius speaks of them with high respect, and in one place calls them "ministers of the mysteries of Christ." Tertullian distinguishes them from the laity, together with bishops and presbyters. Cyprian asserts that the Apostles appointed them as "ministers of their episcopacy and Church." By the

Nicene Council they are designated as servants of the bishop. It is certain that they were ordained by the bishop alone, without any imposition of hands by presbyters; that in some Churches they were admitted to read the gospel, and that they universally assisted in the distribution of the Eucharist, without any share in its consecration. Their early acknowledgment as members of the ministry is proved by their occasional presence in the original synods of the clergy.

Clergy and Laity. The origin of the distinction between the clergy and the laity has given rise to much controversy. Bingham is of opinion that it was derived from the Jewish into the Christian Church in its earliest days. And Clemens Alexandrinus has expressly declared that "St. John, after his return from Patmos, ordained bishops, and appointed such men for *clerical* ministers as were signified by the Holy Spirit." If the persons here mentioned were actually set apart and consecrated to the ministry, the reality as well as the name of the distinction might with greater assurance plead apostolic authority; but this does not positively appear. On the other hand, the separation of the sacred order is so commonly mentioned by the early Fathers, not by Cyprian only, but by his predecessors Tertullian and Origen, and so invariably treated as a necessary part of the Christian system, that if its origin was not coeval with the foundation of the system, it was at least unrecorded and immemorial. The fairest supposition respecting this question appears to be, that the *first* converts, those who spread the earliest tidings of redemption before the Apostles themselves had quitted Judea, were commissioned to preach the name and diffuse the knowledge of Christ indiscriminately. But it seems equally certain that this commission was of very short duration; and that as soon as in any place converts were found sufficient to form a society or church, a bishop or presbyter was ordained for life to minister to them. The act of ordination established the distinction of which we are treating.

According to the earliest form of Episcopal government, it would appear that the bishop possessed little, if any, power in matters of discipline, except with the consent of the council of presbyters; that the council possessed no sort of power except in

conjunction with him; and that, in affairs strictly spiritual, as the ordination of the inferior clergy, and the administration of the sacraments, especially that of baptism, he acted, as some think, with original, and certainly with independent, authority. His office was for life, and the funds of the society were committed to his care and dispensation. Of most of the apostolic churches, the first bishops were appointed by the Apostles; of those not apostolical, the first presidents were probably the missionaries who founded them; but, on their death, the choice of a successor devolved on the members of the society. In this election, the people had an equal share with the presbyters and inferior clergy, without exception or distinction; and it is clear that their right in this matter was not barely testimonial, but judicial and elective. This appointment was final, requiring no confirmation from the civil power or any superior prelate; and thus, in the management of its internal affairs, every church was essentially independent of every other.

The Churches, thus constituted and regulated, formed a sort of federative body of independent religious communities, dispersed through the greater part of the empire, in continual communication, and in constant harmony with each other. It is toward the middle of the second century that the first change is perhaps perceptible: as the numbers of the believers and the limits of the faith were extended, some diversities in doctrine or discipline would naturally grow up, which it was not found easy to reconcile except by some description of general assembly. Accordingly we find the first instances of such assemblies (unless that which was summoned by the Apostles may be so called) at this period. They were composed either of the bishops only or of these associated with a party of the priesthood; those ministers presented themselves as the representatives of their respective societies; nor was any superiority claimed by any of them in virtue of the supposed preëminence of particular Churches. These councils were called by the Greek name, Synods, and seem at first to have been provincial, following in some manner the political division of the empire. They had their origin in Greece—the land of public assemblies and popular institutions, of which the memory was

fondly cherished there, after the reality had been lost in Roman despotism. Their character was essentially popular; the representatives of equal Churches, elected to their sacred offices by the whole body over which they presided, assembled to deliberate as equals; and we may reasonably indulge the belief, since the exertion of freedom in any one direction makes it more ready to act in every other, that the political emancipation of mankind was promoted, even thus early, by the free and advancing spirit of Christianity.

Such were the principles on which the affairs of the Churches were conducted for some time after the period mentioned by us; and none can be conceived more favorable to the progress of the faith. The government of a single person protected each society from internal dissension; the electiveness of that governor rendered probable his merit; the meeting together of the deputies of the Churches in occasional assemblies, on equal terms, taught the scattered members of the faith that they were animated by one soul, and informed and dignified by one spirit.

C.

HISTORY OF THE ARTICLES OF RELIGION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Extracted from the "MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF BISHOP WHITE," by the Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Pp. 143-152.

Of the Articles of Religion. In the "Proposed Book," the articles were reduced in number to twenty. These were regarded by the English bishops as containing the essential principles of the Gospel; and no objection was made to them, except to that relating to the creeds as already mentioned. But they never received

the sanction of the Church. While they were under consideration in the convention, Dr. White manifested his anxiety to prevent the use of any language having a tendency, even though only apparent, to oppose the great doctrine that salvation is of mere grace. The article on justification, as proposed in the report of the sub-committee, was objected to by him and Dr. Griffith. It was at last withdrawn, and the eleventh article of the Church of England inserted. Their objection to the proposed article "was its being liable to a construction contrary to the great evangelical truth that salvation is of grace. It would have been a forced construction, but not to be disregarded." At that time he was desirous that the article on predestination "should be accommodated not to individual condition, and to everlasting reward and punishment, but to national designation, and to a state of covenant with God in the present life." The language proposed by him, and inserted by the convention of Pennsylvania, in their instructions to their deputies in the General Convention in 1786, was: "Predestination is the everlasting purpose of God, whereby (before the foundations of the world were laid) he hath constantly decreed, by his counsel, to admit to the inestimable privileges of the Gospel dispensation all those Gentiles, as well as Jews, who should believe in his Son Jesus Christ; they, through grace, obey the calling of God; they be justified freely; they be made sons of God by adoption; they be made like the image of his only begotten Son Jesus Christ; they walk religiously in good works; and at length, by God's mercy, they attain to everlasting felicity." This view of the subject he always continued to entertain; but was afterward "convinced, that the introducing of it as an article would have engendered needless controversy on the meanings of the terms predestination and election, as used in the New Testament. If we cannot do away the ground of controversy heretofore laid, it at least becomes us to avoid the furnishing of new matter for the excitement of it." Had articles been afterward framed anew, he would, without doubt, have advocated the entire omission of the subject.

The thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the political parts abrogated by the Revolution, were

still the acknowledged faith of this Church, even before they were sanctioned by any resolution of the convention. But without some modifications in their language, and in the manner in which they should be set forth, they could not, with propriety, be published as her confession of faith. They were long under the consideration of the General Convention.

In the early periods of the discussion there was much difference of sentiment on the expediency of having articles of religion at all. Bishop Madison gave his opinion against them altogether, on the principles of the Confessional and the like books; and Bishop Provoost, as Dr. White always supposed, did not materially differ from him, but, being in the presidential chair at the time of the discussion in his presence, did not deliver his sentiments. Bishop Seabury at first expressed in conversation a doubt whether it were expedient to have any; thinking that all necessary doctrine should be comprehended in the liturgy, by which the object of articles might be accomplished. But afterward he saw so clearly the inconveniences likely to result from the want of an authoritative form of public confession, that he wished to adopt one, and, as was understood, the code of the thirty-nine articles. Bishop Claggett was in favor of them. Bishop White "professed himself an advocate for articles; the abolishing of which would, he thought, only leave with every pastor of a congregation the right of judging of orthodoxy according to his discretion or his prejudices; while the articles determine that matter by a rule, issuing from the public authority of the Church."

In 1789 the bishops proposed a ratification of the thirty-nine articles, with an exception in regard to the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh; but, with their concurrence, the subject was referred, in the House of Deputies, to a future convention. In 1792 the bishops were ready to undertake the review of them; but as the churches in some of the States were not represented in that convention, and others only partially, the subject was postponed by the House of Deputies. For similar reasons, it was again postponed by the convention of 1795, on the proposal of the bishops. At the next convention, in 1799, it was brought before the House of Deputies, which "resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

to take into consideration the propriety of framing articles of religion." The committee of the whole reported to the house a resolution, "that the articles of our faith and religion, as founded on the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, are sufficiently declared in our creeds and liturgy, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer established for the use of this Church; and that further articles do not appear necessary." But this was negatived in the house; and a committee was subsequently appointed to frame articles. They reported seventeen. But the House of Deputies resolved that, on account of the advanced period of the session, and the thinness of the convention, the consideration of them should be postponed; and that the secretary should transcribe the articles into the journal, to lie over for the consideration of the next General Convention. On this publication of the proposed articles in the journal, Dr. White remarks, that "the bishops had no opportunity of expressing their sense on the question of publishing the draft of articles which it (the journal) contains. Such a publication was certainly very injudicious; if for no other reason, because it might have been expected to be easily mistaken for the sense of at least one of the houses of the convention. Indeed, it was so misunderstood, whereas it was the sense of a committee only; not an individual besides having delivered in his place any opinion on any article. But this was not the worst. It tended to excite religious acrimony, without any possible good effect at the present; and with the probable bad effect of the greater acrimony, on an opportunity of settlement in future." He disapproves of the application of the term "priesthood," in one of the articles, "to denote all the orders of the Christian ministry, and not confined to the order of presbyters, as in the established ordinal; of the former of which there is no example in the institutions of the Church of England." And he adds: "It is not here designed to charge any other fault on the articles proposed. They are, in substance, what is contained in the thirty-nine articles, without any super-addition, except in the particular stated. But the remarks may serve to show that, in the work of clearing that code of what may be thought unnecessary positions, there is danger of admitting

some novelty, more fruitful of controversy than what may be done away. In the present instance, the novelty introduced is susceptible of the construction of obtruding on the Church the notions of 'sacrifice' in the strict and proper sense; of 'altar' as the place of it; and of 'priest,' as the sacrificer."

The articles were at length reviewed and established by a resolution of the two houses, in 1801. As the subject had been so frequently before them, and in various forms, the fullest opportunity had been given to ascertain the sentiments of the Church at large, and to adopt deliberately the most judicious determination. "As to repeated discussions and propositions, it had been found that the doctrines of the Gospel, as they stand in the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, with the exception of such matters as are local, were more likely to give general satisfaction than the same doctrine in any new form that might be devised. The former were therefore adopted by the two houses of convention, without their altering of even the obsolete diction in them; but with notices of such changes as change of situation had rendered necessary. Exclusively of such, there is one exception—that of adopting the article concerning the creeds, to the formal exclusion of the Athanasian." By the form of the resolution of the two houses, the previous obligation of the articles, as a profession of religious faith, is impliedly recognized; the language being, "The articles of religion are hereby ordered to be set forth, with the following directions to be observed in all future editions of the same;" and again: "The articles to stand as in the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, with the following alterations and omissions."

The reasons for adhering to the thirty-nine articles, in preference to forming new ones, are thus stated by Dr. White: "When the question has been put, whether the thirty-nine articles are the best rule that can be devised, the author has answered that he thought them better than any other likely to be obtained under present circumstances. Conventional business is too much hurried, and the members of the conventions are not sufficiently retired from other avocations, for the entering on determinations of this magnitude. Even if the greater number of the body should

be conceded to be sufficiently learned for the work, ecclesiastical legislation has not been of sufficiently long standing in this Church to have established the characters of those who exercise it, as to this point, in the estimation of the world. Until such a character shall be established, a few obstinate or factious men will overset, in their respective congregations, what shall have been enacted in convention. Besides, many persons among the laity, and some even among the clergy, had declared their determination to abide by the articles at all events; which made it much to be feared that schism would take place, whenever any material change should be determined on. In this case, they who should adhere to the articles would claim their relation to the Church of England; while it would be questionable whether the others would have any permanent tie among themselves.

"Therefore, the author wished for an adherence to the thirty-nine articles, not excepting the general principles maintained in the political parts of them; but with an exception, in the ratification, of the local application of the said parts, according to the letter of them. But he did not wish to have the articles signed, as in England, according to the tenor of the thirty-sixth canon of that Church. He preferred the resting of the obligation of them on the promises made at ordination, as required by the seventh article of the constitution, considered as sufficient by the English bishops; which would render them articles of peace, as they are sometimes said to be in the Church of England, but not with such evident propriety as they would then be in the American Church. As the author approves of the general tenor of the thirty-nine articles, he trusted that, however he might have supposed, in his private judgment, the possibility of omitting some of them, and of altering others to advantage; yet not perceiving a probability either that such a change, if made, would have been for the better, or that, if so, it would have found such general acceptance as to prove a sufficient bond of union, he thought he acted consistently in endeavoring to obtain them on the terms stated."

D.

OBJECTIONS TO THE LITURGY OF THE PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH ANSWERED. *Extracted from*
"THOUGHTS ON THE RELIGIOUS STATE OF THE
COUNTRY," by the Rev. Calvin Colton. Pp. 120-
134.

Let us consider separately some of the most common objections to a prescribed form, such as is used in the Episcopal Church.

1. It is a Roman liturgy. This reason may have force in company with prejudice; not, I think, anywhere else. It has been already fully answered in the previous chapter on Episcopacy, by the suggestion that the objection bears with equal sway against the Bible—against Christianity, etc. If the liturgy, as abridged and expurgated from Romish corruptions, is sound in doctrine and good for practical purposes, that is enough—that is all that needs to be claimed for it. No matter where it came from.

Moreover, our liturgy is not in fact a production of the Church of Rome; but in all that is of original and uninspired composition, in its collects, and in the general and substantial structure thereof, it may fairly be accepted, partly by presumption from a consideration of its intrinsic and obvious merits, where positive testimony of the origin of particular parts is wanting, and partly by historical evidence, as having emanated from the most eminent Christians of all ages, back to the Apostles, and as actually connected with them. All the devotional parts of the liturgy will satisfactorily demonstrate this, even though we lay aside the consideration of the notable fact, that no devotional compositions of our own day ever obtain a general acceptance, except they are from the hand of the most pious, godly, heavenly-minded men. There is nothing in the history of the Church of Rome to show, positively or presumptively, that her ritual, in any of the parts received by Protestants, had been corrupted. Besides the general

excellence of the liturgical compositions, as approved by the conscience, and by the most devout and heavenly affections of the universal Church, every true Christian must feel that the service called the Litany is a very ecstasy of devotion, and that none can attain to the purity and height of its holy and heavenly breathings, without feeling that he is above the world and near to heaven. All persons accustomed to the liturgy must have felt the power of that part of it. To such the Litany will need no commendation from me. The like was never written by the hand of uninspired man. It seems inspired—and inspired in the highest degree. I verily believe it is so; not indeed as claiming our respect as a part of the sacred canon, but as having been drawn by the hands of men who stood and felt themselves to be standing in and breathing the holiest atmosphere that is possible on earth—in the presence and at the footstool of the Eternal Three in One—at the foot of the Cross—sympathizing with God and with the dependence and wants of our race—breathing out the holiest, most importunate prayer after God and for redemption from sin. It seems as if they stood at the last stage between earth and heaven, about to enter heaven, but unwilling to go there till they had used their last opportunity of prayer, and poured out before the throne of God and the Cross of a dying Saviour their effectual intercessions for all whom they were leaving behind. Let any Christian read that portion of the liturgy, and he will confess that this which I have said of it is not praise, but a simple statement of its merits.

In short, it is evident that this manual of public and private devotion, in all that is uninspired, and in its general plan and structure, is the joint product of the most orthodox and the holiest of men. Say that it has been in use in the Roman Church; say, even—though that does not appear—that it was principally produced in that Church; I see not, I feel not, that it can be the worse for that. Nay, as we are certified that some of the most eminent Christians that have lived since the days of the Apostles have been found in that connection, and as we have satisfactory evidence that such characters, running back through all ages of the Church, must have had the charge of this production, it comes

to us under the highest sanction of uninspired authority. It is in fact a joint work of the wisest and best men that have been found scattered along through the entire range of the Christian era to the sixteenth century. But the work, after all, speaks for itself, and, by whomsoever used, is sure to make impressions of its own holy character. I have never yet seen the Christian, or the man, who could open his mouth against it, on the ground of its intrinsic merits. It is admitted to comprehend every subject of prayer, and the wide scope of Scripture history, devotion, doctrine, and precept.

2. The prescribed service of the Episcopal Church is objected to as an irksome repetition, and therefore unprofitable. That the public services, under the head of Morning and Evening Prayers, are the same throughout the year, is true; and I have shown that the public prayers of other denominations, who reject these and all *prescribed* forms, are notwithstanding for the most part *set* forms; and it is equally true that they are in general nearly a repetition. The difference in this particular is too trifling to be made of any account, especially when balanced against other considerations, which will generally be allowed to operate in favor of the Episcopal service and against these. For example: The prayers of the Episcopal Church are short, having intervals occupied by the choir and by reading of the Scriptures. This gives variety and relieves from irksomeness. The language also is pure and comprehensive, and equally adapted to all minds. Whereas, in the other case, the principal prayer is long—often uncommonly so. Not unfrequently it occupies a half hour, till everybody is tired. Besides, the language often offends good taste; the subjects are sometimes treated awkwardly, so as to give pain instead of promoting edification; topics are occasionally touched in a manner very objectionable; and the minds of a large portion of the congregation are unavoidably occupied in criticism, rather than joining in worship. But those who habitually attend on the Episcopal service have no room for criticism, and no provocation. If they are pious and devout, the prescribed form, so far as it occurs as a repetition, is a help to their devotions. Repetition there must be in all modes of worship; it is unavoidable. And

when it must occur, it is desirable that it should be brief, comprehensive, and pure, as in the prayers of the Episcopal Church. For those who are not pious, and consequently not absorbed in devotion, I believe, as a general fact, that the Episcopal service is less irksome and more agreeable. The frequent change and great variety are an obvious reason why it should be so. Besides, it should be recollected that much the greater part of the services appointed for every day, and for every morning and evening, including the collects and Scriptures, are not a repetition except *once a year*—leaving out of view the part sustained by the choir, and even that has more or less variety in it. With the exception of a few short prayers offered up at intervals between other parts, the services of the Episcopal Church actually have less repetition and a greater variety than those of any other Protestant Church. And it cannot be denied that they are all in the highest degree Scriptural, and eminently calculated to assist devotion.

3. But there is too much getting up and sitting down, too frequent change of posture and of topic, too much interchange of different kinds of service, etc. Doubtless it does seem so to those who are not accustomed to it, and who are more used to services like the Presbyterian. But when this objection is proved experimentally, it not only vanishes, but the practices before esteemed faults are transformed into excellences. The whole system is found to accord with nature and with the spirit of closet devotion. It might be presumed that such a ritual, the product of so many centuries of the Christian Church, and of the most illustrious saints adorning her annals, who had to do with the formation of this work, was never composed and constructed but with all the lights and suggestions of experience.

Follow the Christian to his closet, where are his Bible, his prayer and hymn books, his various manuals of devotion. He kneels and invokes God, his Father, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; he reads a verse, or two, or more, or a chapter of the Bible, according as his feelings incline. If a sentiment of devotion springs up in his heart at any moment or place of his reading or meditation, he instantly gives expression to it; if any desire, he offers it up in prayer; if he feels any evil, he prays for deliverance; if

his kindness for others flows out, he prays for them; whatever emotion springs up in his bosom, he utters it, whether of sorrow for sin, of gratitude for favors, of adoration, of intercession, or of praise. If one great feeling pervades his heart, he dwells upon it, and brings it out in various forms in his addresses to the Deity. In the course of half an hour he has perhaps looked many times into his Bible, hymn book, and other devotional helps that may lie before him, and at each interval poured out his various and rapidly succeeding emotions and desires before the throne and mercy-seat of God. He rises and walks his room, and kneels again; he prays; he sings, it may be; he changes his subject, his book, his posture, and passes from one act of devotion to another, just as his feelings prompt him; and his states of feeling are every moment changing, as thoughts succeed each other. This is nature in such an occupation; it is man acting out, without restraint, his own character, as a religious being, in the cultivation of religious affections. And it is very likely he will offer the same petition, word for word, many times in succession, and at every time ending with the usual doxology and Amen. He loves to say, "Through my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ;" and to "ascribe praise to Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." He loves to go over the same thing again and again, where his affections for the moment are strongly fixed; and he believes that God, who is his Father, is willing to hear. And he will perhaps return to the same topic many times in the same season of his retirement.

Now, let it be observed that the entire system of the Episcopal ritual is based upon this principle—viz., on the natural and various promptings of religious affections in closet devotion, so far as it can be applied to public worship. There is this difference between the two. In his closet the Christian, being alone, *follows* the promptings of his feelings; whereas a public ritual should itself be the prompter and the guide. In his closet the Christian is not called upon to have respect to others, but only to himself, in the course of his devotional exercises. But in public, where there are many minds and various states of feeling, the exercises of devotion should be so contrived as to bring all these various minds, as far as possible, to the same state at the same time. In public,

it is impossible that a ritual of devotion should be conformed to the states of feeling in each individual; its aim should rather be to prompt and control feeling, but not without regard to that variety, as well as repetition, which is the spontaneous growth of the closet. The closet is the model; and the plan of public worship should be to come as near to it as possible. It is the natural flow and rapidly-succeeding changes of the religious affections, which are to be regarded in the formation of a public ritual. In this view, it will be seen that the Episcopal forms and modes of worship have been ordered in wisdom; and that they demonstrate a consummate acquaintance with the human heart under the affections of religion.

4. But the common use of the ritual by all the people is a mere mockery, and sanctions hypocrisy. It is well known that there is no devotion in the hearts of a great portion of the congregation, and they know it themselves; and the practice, in connection with this consciousness, is in great danger of making them mere formalists for life, and consequently it is perilous to their souls.

That any person should fail to enter into the spirit of the forms of public worship, on which he is accustomed to attend, is certainly to be regretted; but I am not aware that this is a sin peculiar to Episcopalians. It may possibly be more visible among them; but in all honesty I do not think it is more prevalent. What is the appearance of any person in a religious congregation, but an ostensible profession of worship? The reigning public conscience of the community is in favor of religion; and the ordinances of public worship are God's appointed means, not only of edification to Christians, but of bringing unconverted men—sinners, who in their conscience respect religion—home to himself. For the most part, those who use the solemn, and, as it must be confessed by all, the appropriate ritual of the Episcopal Church, may charitably be supposed to have a respect for its doctrine and sentiments; and in the exercise of the same charity, it may also be presumed that their conscience goes with the service. On the last point, there is in most cases no doubt.

There is just as much reason for the ministry of the Church

to call on all the people to engage and take part in the public services of the sanctuary, as for the Christian father and head of a family to call around the altar of his household his children and domestics, and exhort them to join in the acts of devotion, whatever be their form, in which he leads. Both institutions are suitable and good, and have the same general design; and all the objections which can be brought against one lie with equal force against the other. It may be hoped that he, who can be induced to join formally and habitually in acts of social and public worship, will also by that very means, under the blessing of God, be brought to a participation in the grace and spirit of that worship. Certainly, it must be granted that it is more hopeful and better to do it, than not to do it. I think, indeed, it may be satisfactorily shown that a formal and actual participation in the ordinary uses of the public ritual of the Episcopal Church, other things being equal, is more likely to issue in a cordial acquiescence in the requirements of the Gospel than the passive and taciturn habit of the Presbyterian and some other denominations. The mere suggestion of this idea, I am disposed to believe, will generally be convincing. This suggestion is the more forcible, when we consider that the temper of the age and of the public mind is favorable to the possession and exemplification of the graces of practical piety in all their legitimate bearings—which is an undoubted fact.

5. The audible responses of the congregation are objected to as improper, unprofitable, and tending to confusion.

As to the charge of confusion, inasmuch as it is an appointed order, well understood, conformed to without difficulty in the manner intended, and to those concerned is in no sense confusion, it requires no reply. That it is improper, if it suits the feelings of the denomination, I cannot see, or feel. In all ages religious congregations have been accustomed to make responses to official performances, in one form or another: so did the Hebrews; so do the Jews still; and so have Christians from the beginning, with the exception of some Protestant sects, who have probably laid aside this practice, rather for the sake of setting up a *difference* under the name of an *improvement*, than for any good rea-

sons, as is the fact in some other changes. I think it cannot fairly be made a question of propriety, but of taste and habit; and may therefore be lawful with those who like it.

As to its profitableness, it may be remarked that it is not only an ostensible, and, with true worshippers, a real expression of sympathy, but it is calculated to give greater effect to the power of sympathy, and to kindle livelier sentiments of devotion in the hearts of those who engage in these offices. What Christian does not know by experience the difference in the state and activity of his religious feelings, while engaged in the duties of the closet, when in one case his devotions are only mental, and in the other he gives them an audible expression? The mere sound of his own voice on his own ear, in the utterance of his emotions, and the effect of natural and appropriate intonations, give a new character and an increased ardor and vigor to those sentiments. It is hardly possible for him to realize the full benefit of private devotions, when deprived of this privilege. It is in truth and in all experience the most indispensable and most active means of kindling devotion to its purest and most glowing fires.

And if such be the effect in the closet, how much more in the public congregation, where the mysterious and amazing power of sympathy comes in to give character and intensity to the devotions of the house of God? Such beyond all question is the natural tendency, and such the design of this practice. It is intended, moreover, that every one present should feel that he is a worshipper, and that he should sustain his own part. It makes all participants in concert; besides that, it gives to each, even in this public place, the additional privilege of the closet. While he reads and prays and sings, in company with those around him, enjoying and communicating the power of sympathy, he also reads and prays and sings as one alone in the presence of God, and in his earthly sanctuary. There is, perhaps, no feature of the Episcopal ritual that is founded more in nature—that is better adapted to man as he is—and, of course, none more demonstrative of wisdom, and of experience in the character and operations of piety, as well as in the means of assisting and promoting it. It is true, this privilege may be abused; so may anything else. It may fail

of its intended effect over undevout minds; and so may any other and whatever means.

6. But, with all these advantages, Episcopalians have no religion; they are mere formalists.

Alas! I am ashamed. It is pleasant, however, to observe, that an answer to the prayer incorporated in the Litany of the Episcopal ritual—"from all uncharitableness, good Lord, deliver us"—is beginning to a great extent to be realized, as an apparent result of this or of some other influence. It is certainly true, that the different denominations of Christians are more charitable and more kind toward each other now, than they were an age ago. It does not become me to volunteer as the defender of the piety of the Episcopal Church. I may say, however, in all good conscience, that I have always blushed at the charge now under consideration, whenever it has saluted my ears, as unbecoming and injurious. Of my Presbyterian and Congregational brethren, both ministers and laymen, as a body, I may say with all sincerity, and am bound in honesty to say, that I respect and love them for the decided, hopeful, and interesting exemplifications of Christian piety and zeal, which I have long witnessed in their ranks. I believe—I am bound to testify—that their Christian character, in matters most important and hopeful of good to our country and to the world, has greatly improved within the limits of my intimacy and fellowship among them.

Without pretending to assume any definite point, or presuming to make invidious comparisons, I think I may also say, supported by the common opinion of the religious public, that no Christian denomination in our land has improved more in the same time, as to their piety and efficiency, than the Episcopalians. And over most of the others they have one great advantage: they are harmonious. The American Episcopal Church seems of late years to have risen to a sense of her responsibilities; she has established theological seminaries; is calling out and training young men to increase the ranks of her ministry; she has entered into the spirit of missions, domestic and foreign; and God hath blessed her abundantly within her own pale, in fulfilment of His own engagement that "he who watereth shall himself be watered."

7. The numerous holy days and saints' days, appointed or recommended to be observed, in the Episcopal liturgy, are objected to as relics of the Romish superstitions.

As a theory, independent of these fragments of history, it would seem very suitable that the most remarkable events of our Saviour's earthly abode, from his nativity to his ascension, should be, in some form and by special ordinances, commemorated. Whether the very week of the year, or day of the month, can be precisely determined, is not of material importance, if Christians can be agreed on any assumed dates for the respective events. It must be evident that such observances are calculated to fix and preserve in the public mind the remembrances suggested by them; and to do it more effectually than could be realized in the want of them, in the same manner as our Fourth of July keeps alive the recollection and sentiments proper to be cherished in relation to that eventful period of our history; in the same manner as the 22d of February reminds us of the Father of our Country; and in the same manner as the annual celebration of any remarkable event or epoch, distinguished in history for good or evil to mankind generally, or to any community, may serve to inspire with gratitude, hope, and courage, if the event was a blessing, or with admonition and caution, if it was an evil.

And what harm in setting up like perpetual memorials, if there is room for them, to such names as the most distinguished of the Apostles, Evangelists, Christian martyrs of the earlier and later ages, and of the most eminent saints that belong to past history? Is not their history inspiring and profitable to contemplate? Is it proper, is it well to let their names, their example, and their virtues go into oblivion? Can it be honestly averred, independent of the supposed origin and mediate descent of some of these appointments, that the use made of them in the Episcopal Church is likely to have, or does have, any bad effect? Viewed as a theory, the objection falls; and I am not aware that the practice is found to be vicious in its tendency. Every question of this kind, to be determined fairly, must be decided on the simple ground of its own merits, apart from the influence of prejudice.

But, who are they that make this objection? I will suppose, for example, that they are Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Well, let us try them by their own rule: It is a singular fact that within the limits of about twenty years, and for the most part in much less time than that, a calendar of stated religious occasions, or holy days, has been made up, adopted, and gone into general use throughout these two denominations, much more crowded, as I am inclined to believe—though I have not taken the trouble of counting the lists in the two cases for comparison—than the corresponding calendar of holy days adopted and recommended by the Episcopal Church, which have grown principally out of events scattered along the entire line of eighteen centuries. And, in addition to these, there are constantly occurring numerous special and extemporaneous appointments, which, in their number, added to the amount of time allotted to their observance, probably exceed the calendar of stated occasions of the same class. There is a monthly concert (of prayer), so called, at least for every week in the year, and I believe somewhat in excess of this, assigned each to its specific object, as for example, to Christian missions generally—which I believe is the primitive institution of the kind; to the Sabbath-school enterprise; to the tract cause and efforts; to the cause of sailors; to the temperance reformation; to abolition of slavery; to Christian mothers' associations—which in many cases is weekly; to revivals of religion; and to numerous other specific occasions, already gone into extensive, and many of them into general, observance. I suppose it would be moderate to state the monthly concerts, which are very generally observed, at *seventy-five* a year. There is a large class of other stated and extemporaneous religious occasions, obtaining and receiving a great share of the attention of the religious public of these two denominations, amounting in all, I should think, if we include the entire list of every sort above specified, to not less than *two hundred* a year, independent of the Sabbath. Of course I do not mean that each of these has got into general use; but probably not less than *one hundred and fifty* of them are very widely observed, and that, too, by the same individuals.

This surprising list of religious occasions, or holy days, stated

and special, has all grown up within about twenty years. The original monthly concert, on the subject of general missions, has long since attained to a very sacred estimation; and so in its train have several others of the same class, though falling somewhat behind, as regards the interest felt in them. There are several annual concerts, to which very great importance is attached, as the first Monday in the year, for the world; a day in February for colleges; another for the cause of temperance; and some others, the specific design of which I am not possessed of.

Of course I do not refer to these appointments to object to them. Many of them I have long sympathized with, and observed religiously for the design of their institution. My only object is to bring them up in array before those who are supposed to object to the comparative paucity (or frequency) of stated religious observances, or holy days, which are to be found in the religious calendar of the Episcopal Church, that it may be seen which party in fact has the most, the complainants or the accused.

THE END.

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